"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are threatening and cloudy, probably without rain, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,284 NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1897. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Ambassador Porter, former Vice President Stevenson, and a number of other prominent Americans in Paris yesterday placed a magnificent wreath on the tomb of La Fayette. The town of Namsos, on the west coast of Norway, was entirely destroyed by fire.—Page 6.

Page 1.

Boys after rabbits near Highland Falls, N. Y., uncovered a quantity of silverware, most of which had been stolen from hotels.

Mr. Platt's proposed conference to establish harmony did not take place, as the rebellious Mr. Worth of Kings did not appear. Mr. Quigg receives his instructions how to conduct the coming campaign.

Page 2.

Prince Luigi left for Chicago yesterday on his way to climb Mount St. Elias.

Twenty-six posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were represented at the memorial services held last night at the Church of the Paulist Fathers. Father Elliott came from Boston to deliver the address.

In all the cemeteries in Brooklyn there was a large attendance yesterday, and veterans and citizens decorated with flowers the graves of their fallen comrades. At the foot of Beecher's statue, in front of the City Hall, the McPherson-Doane Post, No. 499, Grand Army of the Republic, held a special service, and decorated the statue with roses and lilies. Capt. John R. Howard pronounced a eulogy.

Page 3.

Baron de Schickler's Palmiste II. won the Prix du Jockey Club at Chantilly, France.

The Brooklyn Handicap, one of the great races of the year, will be run this afternoon, at the Gravesend track. Many fine horses will start, and turfmen are anxiously discussing their chances of winning the race.

The Seventh Regiment arrived in Boston, and its members are being pleasantly entertained by the Cadets. The officers enjoyed a dinner at the Algonquin Club, and a general reception at their hosts' armory ended yesterday's sightseeing in the "Hub."

Harlem River oarsmen spent a busy day making final preparations for the big regatta. A meeting of the committee was held, at which a protest was made against the Yale College entry in the junior eight event, on the ground that three of the men were 'Varsity substitutes.

Page 5.

Reports have been received about mission work in Japan by the American Board that are very encouraging. The rationalistic wave, it is said, is receding.

Edward Rowe, the oldest member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, died yesterday, in his eighty-third year. He had been a member of the body thirty-three years.

According to a Russian source of information, there is a deep anti-dynastic conspiracy in Athens, and Premier Ralli is gravely implicated. The correspondent of The London Times denies the existence of such a movement. King George is said to have dispatched a telegram to the Czar, asking the intervention of Russia on the behalf of Greece.

Page 7.

Henry Kendall was killed by the automatically closing of a folding bed in a Montpelier (Vt.) hotel.

Four men and a boatman were thrown into Jamaica Bay yesterday by the sudden capsizing of their boat. John Lennaker of Flatlands was caught in the sail and drowned.

Page 8.

Twenty-eight girls were graduated yesterday from the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, the closing exercises being held in Temple Emanu-El.

The New York and Brooklyn Christian workers have opened an industrial settlement for the reformation of city waifs near Gardiner, Ulster County, N. Y.

The International League of Press Clubs will hold its seventh annual convention in the parlors of the New York Press Club, 31 West Twenty-sixth Street, on June 1, 2, 3, and 4.

A conference on the study of English will be opened in the law rooms of the New York University Building, Washington Square East, by a number of university professors and others.

The bright Summer Sunday tempted thousands of people to go out of town or visit the parks. The sunlight, however, suddenly disappeared, and a pouring rain drenched the hats and dresses of the people.

The Central Labor Union at its meeting made a formal protest against the special jury law and demanded its repeal. A delegate also called attention to the sad condition of the workmen at the Jerome Park Reservoir and the Speedway.

Commander Ballington Booth will officiate at the wedding of Caroline D. Erickson to Capt. John M. Weber of the American Volunteers. The couple will be married in the presence of the Volunteer Army in the Armory on Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Three Raines law clubs were visited by the police yesterday, and the reputed proprietors were arrested. They gave bail in the courts to appear for trial, and then returned to their places of business. The arrests did not interfere with the comfort of the members, who were not disturbed. The law was generally well observed.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 7.

AGAINST SUNDAY BASEBALL.

A Mass Meeting in Syracuse Demands the Law's Enforcement.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 30.—A mass meeting of nearly 5,000 people was held in the Alhambra in this city this evening, to protest against Sunday ball playing. The platform was filled with prominent business and professional citizens. The audience was an enthusiastic one.

Addresses were made by Chancellor James R. Day of the Syracuse University; James B. Brooks, Dean of the College of Law; Prof. John R. Commons, City Corporation Counsel James E. Newell, Salem Hyde, the Rev. F. E. O'Berlander, and the Rev. H. N. Kinney. A committee was appointed to secure the enforcement of the law.

LEOPOLD PINK MISSING.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Well-known New York Lawyer.

Leopold Pink, a lawyer, of 241 East Eighty-sixth Street, has mysteriously disappeared. He left his home for his office in the Stewart Building on Friday morning, and nothing has since been heard of him. His wife, son, and daughter, have searched hospitals, stationhouses, and the Morgue for him. Mr. Pink is a man of good habits, much attached to his wife and family, and said to have no enemies.

He is 5 feet, 9 inches tall, slightly built, with dark brown hair, and dark mustache. When last seen he wore a black derby hat, black frock coat, and laced shoes. He carried about $100 in money, and a gold watch and chain.

Sheats Law Revived in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 30.—The House of Representatives has passed "an act to prohibit the instruction or attendance as scholars at the same school of white and colored persons."

This is the revival of the Sheats law of the last Legislature.

Two Men Drowned in Pontoosuc Lake

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 30.—Two young men named Katz and Elverson were drowned in Pontoosuc Lake this afternoon. Their boat was overturned by the wind. The men were about thirty years of age, and were agents for the Greater New York Art Institute, a picture firm. The bodies have not been recovered.

PETITION BY MERCHANTS

Representative Business Men of the West Side Ask Better Transit Facilities.

ASK CHANGE OF MOTIVE POWER

The Sinking Fund Commissioners Urged to Arrange a Scheme to Let the Work Go on During Franchise Litigation — Doubts About Jurisdiction.

A memorial asking the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to take some action tending to induce or force the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to provide better transit facilities for the west side was sent to the commission on Saturday. It is as follows:

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York:

Gentlemen: The undersigned are engaged in business on Sixth and Eighth Avenues. Business on those avenues has long suffered from insufficient railroad facilities. We have recently been promised by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company an improvement by the introduction of electricity as motive power. We understand that it has been authorized by the proper officers.

It now appears that further delay is likely to result from litigation over a claim that the city has a right to buy the title of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Companies, in view of which the Metropolitan Company, as lessee, is unwilling to make any large investment in the property. Litigation over such questions usually lasts for years.

It is intolerable that the people who own property, do business, and travel on these streets should have their interests postponed until the determination of these questions, unless it is absolutely necessary. May there not be some way in which the interests of both parties can be preserved and the improvement allowed to proceed?

Will not your honorable body take the matter up practically, and, by conference or otherwise, arrive at some solution of the difficulties, so that the city may hereafter obtain the full value of any part of the property to which it may establish a good claim or right, and at the same time the speedy improvement of the property by the lessees be secured?

Alfred J. Cammeyer,	Bernard Karsch,
Simpson, Crawford & Simpson,	Best & Co.,
Adams & Co.,	McFarland & O'Flaherty,
Garfield Nat. Bank,	B. N. Horner & Co.,
Smith & Sills,	McClain, Simpson & Co.,
W. H. Gelschenen,	A. A. Candee,
H. C. O'Neill & Co.,	Doherty & Co.,
Vogel Brothers,	Sheppard Knapp & Co.,
B. Altman & Co.,	Henry McManus & Sons,
W. H. Lawless,	Ludwig Baumann & Co.,
Siegel, Cooper & Co.,	S. R. Jonas & Co.,
B. G. Greenhut,	Daniel O'Farrell,
Robert Miller's Sons,	C. Waldo Smith,
John O'Neill,	
James McCreery & Co.,	
The Franklin Bank,	
A. Turner, Prest.	

The Sinking Fund Commission is composed of the Mayor, Recorder Goff, Controller Fitch, Chamberlain Anson G. McCook, and Chairman John T. Oakley of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. In reference to this petition, Alderman Oakley said last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Alderman Oakley Favorable.

"This is the first intimation of the document that I have received. There has been no formal discussion of the subject among the members of the commission yet, and I cannot say what the general feeling is Personally, I should favor the commission's taking action to have the motive power on the roads changed, if there is no legal obstacle in the way, always providing that such a step would not hinder the city's ultimate control of the roads. I am in favor of municipal ownership.

"When Mr. Butler appeared before us on behalf of Mr. Braker, his client, to urge the commission to take action in the matter, I expressed my opinion that we should favor the motive power change, if possible, provided the terms on which the city can purchase the roads remain the same.

"My view of the case is that any contractor can build the new style of road cheaper than the city can, and, therefore, if the terms of purchase remain the same, it would pay the city to let the roads change the motive power before it buys them, rather than to buy them now and do the work itself.

"What the jurisdiction of the Sinking Fund Commission is in the matter I cannot say. We are awaiting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on that. I should think that about all we could do would be to recommend a certain line of action to the Board of Aldermen, as I am inclined to believe the power lies with them. There is now a resolution pending before the board, and to come up Tuesday, directing the Corporation Counsel to begin an action to effect the purchase by the city of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines."

City Chamberlain McCook declined to commit himself on the question of jurisdiction of the commission in the matter. "I really know nothing about it," said he. "It is a point for a clever lawyer to handle. I don't know of a precedent for action on our part in such an affair, since I have been in office.

"The commission has requested the Corporation Counsel's opinion not later than June 1. I don't care to say whether or not I favor the change in motive power until I am called upon to act in an official capacity on the question.

"Our request for the Corporation Counsel's opinion was made after Charles H. Butler had asked for a hearing. We did not know what jurisdiction we had in the case, and all decided, with the exception of Recorder Goff, that we could do nothing for him."

Fitch Prefers Short Leases.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch said last night, after reading the petition: "This asks a question—' May there not be some way, &c.' I am in favor of having the commission look into the proposition, and I am sure all of the members will be glad to do what they can for the petitioners, provided, of course, we can avoid anything prejudicial to the rights of the city.

"It is difficult to determine what the Sinking Fund Commission can do in the matter. Our province is defined by certatin statute limitations. We are the custodians of the city's real estate, but whether we can take a hand in this affair is, I think, very doubtful. However, if any one can show a legal method by which the Sinking Fund Commissioners may break this deadlock and promote the interests of the citizens who have signed this petition without doing the city injustice I shall be very glad to have it presented to me.

"I do not believe the city should manage these roads, but I believe it should acquire all such franchises and let them out in short leases, say of five years' duration, with the greatest possible competition among those who wish to take them up. In that way we will get the most money out of the franchises."

The Controller also said that he had declined to hear Mr. Butler argue the matter before himself and the Chamberlain because the cause was then before Judge Beach.

Can't Make the Company Build.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Railway Company said last night that he did not care to discuss the plan proposed in the petition. The signers seemed to him a little impatient and unwilling to await the Court's decision. He did not think, he said, that the company could be compelled to spend money on property the title to which was in dispute.

He remarked that $1,000,000 worth of material for the Sixth and Eighth Avenue improvements was already on hand, but that the company would use it in the improvements of the East Side lines, while litigation over the titles of the West Side lines is going on.

David Leventritt, who is counsel for several of the Sixth Avenue merchants whose names are attached to the petition, said that there is precedent for the plan proposed. He cited the contest over change of motive power in Broadway, which began in 1889, when the Common Council asserted its rights against the State Railroad Commission.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners had a conference with the railroad officials, which resulted in a recommendation to the Board of Aldermen that afterward brought about the Broadway improvement.

Corporation Counsel Scott is now in Larchmont, and is not expected home until to-morrow, the day on which his opinion is wanted.

SNOWSTORMS OUT WEST.

Michigan and Wisconsin Visited by Unseasonable Weather.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—Many points in Michigan and Wisconsin experienced the novelty of Decoration Day snowstorms to-day. At Menominee, Mich., it snowed at frequent intervals all day, sometimes quite hard. At Bayfield, Wis., sufficient snow fell to cover the ground, and the thermometer dropped to 30. At Oshkosh, Wis., snow fell this morning, and at noon the thermometer registered the lowest in many years for this season.

ARQUETTE'S BODY FOUND.

Indications that He and His Wife Died from Accident.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 30.—On the morning of May 9 the body of a squaw was found on Warner's Island, in Lake Ontario, near Henderson Harbor, twelve miles from here. Death, it was announced, had resulted from injuries to the head, and the case was said to be one of murder.

The woman was the wife of Aaron Arquette, an Indian, who resided on the St. Regis reservation, in St. Lawrence County. They were basket makers by occupation. The couple were last seen alive at Sackett's Harbor, eight miles from Henderson, on Lake Ontario. They left there in a rowboat.

An inquest was held over the body, and the jury brought in a verdict that the woman came to her death at the hands of the Indian. He could not be found, but a few days later his overturned canoe drifted ashore. This afternoon the Indian's body was washed ashore at Sacketts Harbor. This clears up the mystery, as it is now believed that while drunk they both fell out of the boat and were drowned.

SAN QUENTIN'S CONVICTS.

Imprisoned Leaders of the Strike Pelted with Food—No Discipline Yet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The riotous convicts in the San Quentin penitentiary caused no serious trouble to-day, but they are still defiant and vaguely threaten that they will yet compel the authorities to yield to their demands.

During the regular exercises to-day some of the convicts not implicated in the strike, but sympathizing with the leaders, pelted the doors of the dungeons where the men on short rations are confined, with potatoes and pieces of bread, and in this way managed to give them considerable food before the very eyes of the keepers. The shouting and hammering on the doors was continued all day, but those who approached within hearing distance were greeted with the vilest curses. The men declare that they will never submit to discipline again, and prison officials are fully aware that it will be a difficult task to restore tranquillity.

Warden Hale declares there is no foundation in fact for the complaints regarding the quality of food served. He thinks this charge is merely a pretext for the convicts' refusing to work in the jute mill, and positively declares that, having quelled the first outbreak, he is now master of the situation.

THOUGHT HE WAS JOKING.

Seulmer Drowned After Calling to His Friends for Aid.

Castor Seulmer, twenty-two years old, of Clausen's Point, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing in the Bronx River.

Seulmer, Albert Feel, and two other companions went to Bettis Creek, a narrow and shallow stream, which empties into the Bronx, and waded in near its mouth. Seulmer swam out into the Bronx further than his companions, when suddenly he threw up his hands and called for help.

His companions, knowing him to be a strong swimmer, thought he was only pretending until they saw him sink. Feel at once swam toward him.

Seulmer came to the surface and sank again. Feel called to his companions in alarm, and swam rapidly toward his drowning friend, followed by the other bathers. Feel saw Seulmer rise again and sink for the third time. By diving, he found the body, and, with the help of some boatmen, towed it ashore. The body was taken to the Westchester Police Station.

NO HOPE FOR DURRANT.

Date for His Execution Fixed and the Death Watch Set.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 30.—Theodore Durrant will hang on June 11, one week from next Friday. Gov. Budd this evening telephoned that much in effect to Warden Hale of San Quentin, at the same time ordering the death watch placed upon the prisoner.

Immediately after telephoning the message to Warden Hale the Governor was driven in a closed carriage to the station, where he took the train for San Francisco. Notwithstanding the fact that the Governor has made known his decision and that the telephone message has leaked out, the same secrecy is being maintained regarding the statement which the Governor has prepared, and this statement will not be given out until to-morrow.

Arrival of Notables at West Point.

WEST POINT, May 30.—Many distinguished officers of the United States Army and other invited guests have arrived to attend the dedication ceremony of Battle Monument to-morrow. Among the number are the Secretary of War, Adjt. Gen. Ruggles, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, and Gen. Greene, the oldest living graduate of the Military Academy. Gen. Alger is being entertained at the hotel.

Baroness Turkheim Homeward Bound

QUEBEC, May 30.—Baroness von Turkheim, nee Jennie Young of San Francisco, arrived in Quebec to-day on the Allan Line steamship Laurentian, accompanied by her little boy. She is in good health and apparently glad to be back on this continent. She leaves to-morrow by the Canadian Pacific Railroad for Montreal, and will proceed direct on her homeward journey.

Highway Robbery in Yonkers.

YONKERS, May 30.—Mrs. A. Nounay of 117 Kimball Street left home last evening to visit West Mount Vernon. At Crescent Place she was stopped by a man in a slouch hat and gray suit, who placed a pistol at her head and demanded her money. She screamed and the man knocked her down, stole her rings and purse, containing $5, and escaped.

Rochester G. A. R. Circles at Peace.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 30.—Announcement was made in all the local churches to-night in celebrating Memorial Day that Gens. Chamberlin and Reynolds had withdrawn all charges against each other, and that the friction in Grand Army of the Republic circles in this city is now at an end.

Canadian Argument in Washington.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 30.—The Canadian counsel in the Bering Sea seal claims case finished their written argument to the United States argument here yesterday, and forwarded it to Washington. They had to June 1 to do so. The argument by counsel will take place about the middle of next month, in Montreal.

The Oppenheimer Treatment for alcoholism and the opium habit, 131 West 45th St.—Adv.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD MURDERER.

Negro Lad in Florida Has Killed His Sister and Two Brothers Within a Year.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., May 30.—A negro boy in this county, only five years old, is credited with three murders and great cruelty and torture. His parents live at Lacrosse, and have kept his deeds quiet until now. They say he is conjured and cannot help it.

When four years old he burned his little sister to death. He stood by shouting with glee and poking her with a blazing stick.

The next year he killed a little brother older than himself, stabbing him with a butcher knife in a dozen places.

Last week he took his father's pistol and, approaching his younger brother, pulled open the little fellow's mouth and, putting in the pistol, fired both barrels, shattering the boy's head to fragments.

Dogs, cats, and cattle have suffered from the murderer's bloodthirsty spirit.

He now will be taken in charge and sent to some asylum, though, as the State has no reformatory, the authorities are bothered what to do with him.

TWO ADVENTUROUS BOYS.

One Was Eight Years and the Other Three, but Both Found Home Conditions Tedious.

Two lost children were restored to their anxious parents in Brooklyn yesterday. One was eight years old and the other three. Both had strange stories of adventure to tell.

Henry Schier, eight years old, who lives with his parents at 265 Hamburg Avenue, was attacked with ennui last Thursday, and quietly stole away for a walk in the country. He walked until he became tired, and then started on his return trip. He walked and walked until night came on, when he crept into a barn near the road and went to sleep. Next morning he received something to eat at a near-by farmhouse, and manfully continued his journey homeward. All day he trudged along, and when night fell again he crawled into another barn and slept.

He asked at several houses for something to eat next day, but was turned away. He finally wandered into Rockville Centre, L. I., Saturday evening, and owned up to a policeman that he was lost and hungry, and wanted to go home. His parents were notified, and he was brought back but little the worse for his adventure.

Little three-year-old Louis Corties of 190 Middleton Street went for a ride Saturday on his tricycle. The sidewalk did not offer sufficient excitement, and he started to find the bicycle path to Coney Island. He had heard it described, and wanted to see how it suited his wheel. He reached the Park, but became tired and turned for home.

Instead of sticking to Bedford Avenue, he turned off at Hancock Street, and at last, completely worn out, fell asleep on the tricycle close to the curb of the street, well on his way to East New York. He had traveled more than five miles. He was found by a policeman at 2 o'clock yesterday morning still asleep. The policeman, unable to arouse him by gentle means, took him and his tricycle in his arms to the Ralph Avenue Station.

A report had been received to look out for a boy on a tricycle, and he was soon joyfully claimed by his mother. He was so tired out by his trip that he remained asleep until yesterday afternoon, when he gleefully related his adventures.

THREE WERE DROWNED.

Texas Mother and Aunt Died Trying to Save the Baby.

ABBOT, Texas, May 30.—Mrs. Nannie L. Barr, her four-year-old babe, and her sister, Miss Mattie L. Alexander, aged fourteen, were drowned in a tank near their house. The boy was playing in the shallow water and inadvertently stepped off into a deep hole in the centre of the tank, and the ladies were drowned in trying to rescue the little fellow.

LEGISLATORS TURN VANDALS.

Portrait of Lafayette in Michigan's Capitol Badly Used.

LANSING, Mich., May 30.—The members of the Legislature kept up until a late hour their revelry incident to the closing of the session last night.

During the celebration a valuable portrait of Gen. Lafayette, which hung on the Senate wall, was greatly damaged. A couple of books were thrown against the canvas, tearing it in two places.

The glass doors of the Senate chamber were broken and the walnut desks were defaced with a carpenter's hammer.

NIGHT WATCHMAN'S SUICIDE.

Employe of the Pacific Express Company Dies Under Suspicion.

OMAHA, Neb., May 30.—Some time last night Henry Thomas, night watchman at the Pacific Express Company, committed suicide by shooting himself over the right ear.

When President E. M. Morsman went down to the office this morning he found Thomas lying on his back on a pile of waste paper in the basement, dead. In his left hand a note was found, not addressed, which refers to something which he had hidden away in a barn near his home. Mr. Morsman thinks it may refer to some money or checks which Thomas is supposed to have pilfered from the company, amounting, it is said, to about $6,000, as a bundle of banknotes of that amount was recently missed. A diligent search of Thomas's barn and residence revealed nothing.

OBSERVATORY FLOOR FALLS.

Accident That Will Prevent Use of Yerkes Telescope for a Time.

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., May 30.—The elevating floor of the great Yerkes telescope fell forty-five feet to the bottom of the big dome yesterday. Fortunately the telescope is uninjured. The floor knocked away the winding stairway and now rests at an angle of forty-five degrees with its centre on the base of the column just above the large brick pier and twenty-five feet from the ground floor.

At the time the floor fell the building was deserted. He was only one person near the building, a Mr. McKey of Chicago, who, on hearing the noise of the fall, looked through a window and saw the wreck. Mr. McKey at once hastened to inform Mr. Hale, the director, who lives but a short distance from the building.

The tearing out of the wreck and putting in a new floor will take almost the entire Summer. During the time the repairs consume it will be impossible to use the telescope.

Two Tramps Probably Perish.

BEVERLY, N. J., May 30.—The dwelling and outbuildings on the farm of Eli Zeigenfuss on Rancocas Creek were destroyed by fire last night. It is said two drunken tramps were seen to enter the barn in which the fire started a short time before the flames broke out. They were not seen to leave. It is supposed one of them set the barn on fire while trying to light his pipe, and that both were burned to death. A search of the ruins will be made. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

Col. John C. Owens to Retire.

TRENTON, N. J., May 30.—Col. John C. Owens, Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice of the National Guard of the State, who has been in charge of the Sea Girt Rifle Range, has asked to be retired. Col. Owens has been in the guard thirty-one years, and will be retired as Brevet Brigadier General.

PLATT'S CONFERENCE OFF

Mr. Worth Declines to Appear at It and Accept the Pipe of Peace.

NO LOVE FEAST FOR HIM

Senator Platt Therefore Will Seek to Find a Way to Placate the Gentleman from Kings—Mr. Quigg Receives His Instructions.

It was given out on Saturday that Mr. Platt, who had returned to this city from Washington with the avowed purpose of bringing about harmony in the local Republican ranks, even if he had to use a scalping knife to do it, would go back to his Senatorial duties yesterday. He did not go, and it is doubtful if he will go before Tuesday afternoon or evening. This is because he has trouble of various kinds on his hands, and he hopes to get a chance to talk peace before he returns to the banks of the Potomac. The pipe of peace was extended all day yesterday to Sub-Boss "Jake" Worth of Kings, but it was ignored.

The Conference Postponed.

It was expected, and semi-officially announced, that there would be a conference of Republican committees from all sections of Greater New York yesterday, at which Mr. Platt could preside and dictate the policy to be pursued in making nominations for the coming campaign. Mr. Worth was invited to participate in this love feast, although only a week ago Mr. Platt had issued orders that Mr. Worth was to be utterly destroyed, root and branch. During the week Mr. Platt learned that Mr. Worth had made an alliance with Gov. Black, Insurance Commissioner Payn, and other malcontents against the machine rule. It was for this reason that the conference was proposed. In fact, it was devised to get Mr. Worth back into the fold and bind him to the decision of the majority.

Worth Did Not Come.

There were waiting and watching, but Mr. Worth did not come. When asked if he intended to join in any such conference he winked his wicked left eye and softly hummed: "Will you walk into my parlor? said the spider to the fly." Hence it was that there was no conference yesterday, and that after two long talks with Mr. Platt, morning and evening, Chairman of the Republican County Committee Quigg said that he did not know when the conference would be held. The date, he intimated, might be made known on Tuesday. This is the same date upon which Mr. Platt may return to Washington. Hence the knowing ones infer that Mr. Worth in the first place objects to a conference, and in the second, if he does attend one it will be when Mr. Platt cannot be present.

Mr. Worth does not claim to be able to overthrow Mr. Platt single handed. He does claim, however, that he can control a majority of the Republican delegates to both State and city conventions. In the State he will have the aid of Gov. Black, "Lou" Payn, et al. In the city fight he looks for help from Richmond, Queens, and Suffolk Counties, and also a sprinkling of delegates from old New York City. With this he says he can control the situation and dictate nominations to Mr. Platt instead of letting Mr. Platt dictate to him.

Platt Seeks a Plan.

Between now and Tuesday afternoon Mr. Platt will try to find a way out of the dilemma by placating Mr. Worth. The fact that the expected conference of yesterday was called off resulted in an unusually quiet day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Besides Congressman Quigg, Senator Platt had few callers. Among them were James M. Doremus, and Alfred C. Cowan of Brooklyn.

Assemblyman George C. Austin was another, and he insisted that the talk of trouble between Senator Platt and Gov. Black was all wrong. He declared that Gov. Black did not discriminate in his killing of bills against the friends of Mr. Platt. He did admit, however, that "Lou" Payn was disgruntled and was apt to make trouble.

A good portion of the time of the two conferences between Senator Platt and Congressman Quigg yesterday was consumed in the latter receiving instructions regarding his policy as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He was told to "go easy," to be "smooth" like his predecessor, Mr. Lauterbach, and the Mayoralty of Greater New York was again held out to him if he could secure and maintain harmony in the local machine.

This is no light task, however. In spite of the fact that Mr. Quigg's opponents were whipped into line when they found themselves beaten last week, they are none the less determined to make trouble ultimately. In the Sixth Assembly District there is open revolt, and, added to this, ex-Leader Marsh, with over 2,000 voters, stands ready to do almost anything rather than work with the machine. In other districts the situation is almost as bad, and Mr. Quigg has his work cut out for him.

SILVER MAN FOR MAYOR.

Young Democracy Insist Upon the Affirmation of the Chicago Platform.

The effort to force a Bryanite Mayoralty candidate upon the Democratic organization of this city continues. Yesterday representatives of the Young Democracy met and voted to insist upon the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and the nomination of a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York who will stand upon it. If this is not done the Young Democracy threatens to run a candidate on a free silver, anti-trust platform, and invite all malcontents to join in and help make trouble.

The Young Democracy is the progeny of the old O'Brienite faction, and they claim to be able to control 10,000 votes. If they decide to play apart from Tammany they will try to form an alliance with the Purroy Democracy, which claims to have about the same number of voters.

These, with the free silver followers of other organizations, would, they claim, bring the basic representation up to 30,000 Democrats, or a difference of 60,000 in the Democratic vote for Mayor this Fall. This defection, they say, would surely kill Tammany's chances of success, and consequently they must be met more than half way. A Bryanite candidate at the head of the ticket will be their ultimatum, however.

GERMAN CITIZENS ORGANIZE.

Meet at Arion Hall, Williamsburg, and Elect Officers.

The German Citizens' League, the Brooklyn end of the German American Reform Union, will be organized in every election district in that city.

A meeting was held yesterday in Arion Hall, Williamsburg, and a temporary organization was formed. Dr. John Frederich was elected President and John Feierabend Secretary.

MR. ROOSEVELT DECLINES.

He Will Not Run for President of the League of Republican Clubs.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—Secretary Dowling of the National League of Republican Clubs has received a brief letter from Theodore Roosevelt, in which Mr. Roosevelt declines to be a candidate for President of the league in the election in July, as his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Navy completely occupy his attention. Mr. Roosevelt has been regarded as one of the most prominent candidates for the Presidency.

A BURIED TREASURE FOUND.

Boys After Rabbits Uncover Silverware at Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., May 30.—Unusual excitement was caused in this village to-day by the report that a robber's hidden treasure had been discovered by boys, who were hunting rabbits in the mountains.

Investigation showed that John Hager, with two companions, chased a rabbit to a heap of rocks, and when they began to remove the stones, a quantity of silver was disclosed to view. The boys carried it to the home of Martin Hager, who at first thought it was Capt. Kidd's buried treasure, which is believed to be hidden somewhere on the outskirts of this village.

When the silver was cleaned, the engraving showed that most of it was the property of hotels, some of which went out of existence many years ago, and some belonged to private families further down the river.

MISS WILLIAMS'S MISTAKE.

How, According to Senator Johnson, She Saved New Jersey $40,000.

TRENTON, N. J., May 30.—The letter which Miss Margaret Williams, the typewriter by whose mistake an extra session of the Legislature had to be called, received from Senator Johnson of Bergen makes light of the mistake, and informs her that indirectly she was the cause of saving the State $40,000.

The new Election bill for the Constitutional amendment election in September was passed at the special session, and it provides for fewer days for registration. In this way the saving is to be effected.

RED PAINT ON JOHN HARVARD.

The Statue at the University Daubed to Celebrate Princeton's Defeat.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 30.—It was discovered this morning that the John Harvard statue, in the delta of Memorial Hall, at Harvard University, had been besmeared with red paint some time during the night, probably by students in celebration of Harvard's victory over Princeton yesterday. The paint was daubed in patches, chiefly on the base of the granite foundation. Steps were promptly taken to remove it.

This is the second time within five years that the statue has been similarly treated.

DIED FROM STARVATION.

A Camden Man Has Lockjaw Caused by a Piece of Ice.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 30.—William H. Parks, a dealer in coal and ice, died this morning of starvation, caused by lockjaw. He had been without food or drink passing his throat for five days. He was fed otherwise, but this did not sustain his strength.

Ten physicians were in consultation to save his life. Everything possible was done. He was sick for three weeks. For the first two weeks after his jaws set he was able to take nourishment, owing to an operation performed by Dr. De Costa, and which at first was thought to be successful, but its effects were later nullified. Parks was hurt by a cake of ice falling and striking him on the back of the head.

NOBLEMAN A MOTORMAN.

Reputed Son of an English Earl Working on a Wichita Road.

WICHITA, Kan., May 30.—The reputed son of an English Earl, whose ancestors came over with William the Conqueror from Normandy and whose father's estates are worth $25,000,000, is employed by the Wichita Electric Street Railway Company as a motorman.

He goes by the name of Martin P. Rilcy, and is twenty-two years old.

The story is that his father attempted to put him into the British Army and became so angry when the boy rebelled that he cast him out.

The boy has roamed about the world, experiencing many vicissitudes of fortune.

He refuses to allow the publication of his family name, as his family would be disgraced if his lowly employment became known in England.

ANNUAL "HOWL" AT VASSAR.

Members of the Class of '97 Appear in Frocks and Pantalets.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 30.—The most interesting incident in the history of the senior class at Vassar College is the annual "howl," which is always held in the gymnasium. This year the word "howl" in announcing the event was disposed of, and the proceeding was bulletined as "the closing exercises of school '97."

The members of the class appeared dressed as children, their frocks were short, made of gingham and calico and worn with pantalets, which Webster describes as "resembling pantaloons, worn by females and children." These pantalets were of many styles. Some were made of nankeen, which marked the wearers as being both practical and frugal; others were made of white tulle, edged with lace and embroidery. These features of adornment were tied on just above the knee with ribbons. The exercises consisted of essays, compositions, and recitations, loaded with "drives" on the Faculty and many of the class.

Promising Outlook for Hay.

CANAJOHARIE, May 30.—Fifteen hundred reports on the hay crop received during the past week by The Hay Trade Journal from the Eastern, Middle, and Central Western States show a very promising outlook for a large yield the present season.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A depression covers the St. Lawrence Valley and the lake regions, and the pressure is relatively low in the Atlantic and Gulf States and throughout the Rocky Mountain plateau; it is relatively high in the Upper Missouri Valley. The barometer has risen in New England and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and it has fallen in the lake regions and the Atlantic States, also throughout the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is higher in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and it is lower in the upper lake region, the east Gulf States, on the middle Rocky Mountain slope and in the North Pacific States. Showers have occurred in the lake regions, near the Atlantic coast, and generally in the east Gulf States, also on the middle Rocky Mountain plateau.

The weather is unsettled in New England and the lower lake region, also near the middle Atlantic coast, and it will be threatening, but probably without much rain, to-day. Occasional showers are indicated for the east Gulf States. The weather will be generally fair in the Ohio, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Showers will occur on the Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature will be slightly cooler in New England and the North Atlantic States, and remain about stationary.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	60	51	55
6 A. M.	60	50	56
9 A. M.	61	56	61
12 M.	68	58	66
4 P. M.	68	62	69
6 P. M.	67	56	69
9 P. M.	62	57	61
12 P. M.	63	59	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62½
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date 1896	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	64

AN ATTACK ON CALHOUN

Havana Newspaper Indirectly Criticises President McKinley's Cuban Commissioner.

SCATHING EDITORIAL ARTICLE

Comment on a Letter Sent to Washington by Mr. Pepper, Who Went to Havana in Company with Mr. Calhoun.

HAVANA, May 30.—In a leading article this morning El Diario de la Marina makes a scathing, indirect attack upon Commissioner Calhoun by criticising articles which have appeared in a Washington newspaper over the signature of Mr. Pepper, who, it is said, accompanied Mr. Calhoun to Cuba in the guise of an intimate friend of President McKinley and Mr. Calhoun.

El Diario de la Marina maintains that many incidents of the interior working of the mixed commission which are wholly private have been divulged by Mr. Pepper's letter, thus tending to compromise Mr. Calhoun. The paper also resents Mr. Pepper's unfriendly attitude toward Spain in his reports on the Cuban situation, expressing disgust that while he blames Spain for the natural result of the war, he has no word of censure for the Cuban insurgents whose torches are destroying the wealth of the island.

In closing its article, El Diario de la Marina calls attention to the fact that two New York newspapers whose Cuban reports hardly are favorable to Spain, maintain bureaus in Havana under the same roof with the United States Consul General, intimating, without much delicacy, that the correspondents of these newspapers are virtually under the wing of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and draw the bulk of their inspiration from him.

Mr. Fishback, accompanied by Mr. Pepper, went into the interior to-day to visit Guanajay. Mr. Calhoun spent the day with Gen. Lee at the American Consulate.

Capt. Gen. Weyler went from Tunas to Jucaro on Friday, but returned to Tunas to-day.

Insurgents Blow Up a Train.

HAVANA, May 30.—The insurgents "dynamited" a passenger train between Santa Clara and Esperanza. The baggage car was capsized and the locomot

FLOWERS FOR EACH GRAVE

Thousands of Soldiers' Tombs in the Brooklyn Cemeteries Decorated by Surviving Comrades.

PARADE TO BEECHER'S STATUE

McPherson-Doane Post Held Services There, Assisted by Plymouth Congregation—Eulogy by Capt. John R. Howard—Other Grand Army Observances.

Memorial services were held in Brooklyn yesterday by a large number of Grand Army of the Republic posts. The weather was all that could be desired, and at an early hour the veterans and thousands of citizens gathered at the graves in the various cemeteries and covered them with flowers.

At Greenwood there was the greatest attendance, for there are the graves of thousands of soldiers, and each year witnesses a lengthening of the long lines of headstones under which the Nation's dead are laid. The other cemeteries—Cypress Hills, Evergreens, Holy Cross, Lutheran, and National—were alive with visitors, most of whom brought flowers for some friend or relative, who lay at rest in the soldiers' plots, or perchance, in an isolated grave, but not forgotten.

Perhaps the most elaborate services yesterday were those at the statue of Henry Ward Beecher, in the City Hall Park, Brooklyn. These were conducted by the McPherson-Doane Post, No. 499, Grand Army of the Republic, in homage to their old Chaplain. The post was assisted by the Sunday school children of Plymouth Church, the cadet corps from Manhattan Branch of Plymouth, and twenty or more young women representing the relief corps of Beecher Memorial Church. Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, acted as a guard of honor.

The parade started from Plymouth Church shortly after 4 o'clock and marched to the plaza in front of the City Hall. Preceding the exercises floral offerings were laid at the base of the statue, and from the top of the pedestal hung a streamer of roses and lilies. The wide steps of the City Hall were completely filled, most of the occupants being members of the congregation. Between the steps and the statue sat the children and their teachers, the children in their bright dresses and ribbons adding a freshness of color seldom seen in the vicinity of the grim and businesslike-looking old portico of the City Hall. The crowd on the walks surrounding the triangle numbered at least 2,000.

The assemblage was called to order by W. W. Beavan, Commander of McPherson-Doane Post. Thomas G. Shearman presided. Capt. John R. Howard delivered the oration. He said it was well to find occasions—Memorial Days—for recalling the brave words of Garrison, Phillips, and Beecher, the gallant deeds of Sherman, Sheridan, and Grant, the sturdy statesmanship of Sumner, Stanton, and Lincoln.

He rapidly sketched Mr. Beecher's early life and ministry, declaring that his greatness in the pulpit and on the lecture platform came largely from his abundance of sympathy, and this was probably the main factor of his life and work. He eulogized his quick-leaping wit, his genial play of humor, his sunny sweetness of temper, his indomitable resolution, his infinitely varied and abounding fancy, his calm serenity in times of trouble, his leonine courage always to boldly speak his mind, the great variety of his public work, the hard, clear, common sense when perplexities arose, the loftiness of his aims. He was at once a liberal thinker and a tremendous advocate. He sympathized with honest doubt and differences of opinion, believing them God's ways toward truth. An honest truth seeker, he had the prophet's gift of seeing the palpable future in the invisible present.

The second thought which Mr. Howard wished to emphasize was Mr. Beecher's oratorical potency, due, as the speaker thought, to the fact that he seldom reflected, but let his soul spoke from his heart.

Concluding, Mr. Howard said: "He held no office; he bore no professional label; he wore no sectarian badge or party collar; he was neither President nor General nor Doctor of Divinity, but, above all rank, beyond all title, stands, and will stand, the unadorned but unforgotten name of Henry Ward Beecher."

Memorial services were held at the Lincoln Monument, in Prospect Park, by the Barbara Frietchie Post, No. 11, G. A. R., Hugh Duffy, Commander, and the Executive Committee, assisted by Coeur de Lion Encampment, No. 69, G. R. A., and Knights of St. John and Malta. Controller George W. Palmer of Brooklyn presided. Frederick E. Crane delivered the oration.

The services at Gen. G. K. Warren's statue were conducted by the G. K. Warren Post, No. 298, G. A. R., in Prospect Park Plaza. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Louis M. Peck and Henry A. Powell.

DR. LONGACRE ON PATRIOTISM.

The Good Citizen's Opportunity in Time of Peace.

Memorial Day services were held in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday. A special programme was arranged, the song service and the responsive readings and prayers all breathing patriotism and love of country, adapted to the usual Grand Army of the Republic services. The Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., spoke of the inseparability of Christianity and patriotism.

After paying an eloquent tribute to the martyred heroes who laid down their lives for their country in the war of the rebellion, he said: "There are as many victories to be gained in times of peace as in war. Patriotism doesn't always imply actual belligerencies and hostile engagements. The true patriot can find in times of peace as many occasions for patriotism as in times of actual war. A true citizen can always find something that appeals to his patriotism, even when hideous war does not throw its revolting pall over the country.

"The true patriot should separate himself from party prejudice and ignoble strife for self-aggrandisement, rise superior to selfish ends, and act for the highest good and welfare of his country. The citizen armed with a quickened regard for the progress and advancement of his country in times of peace earns the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens."

Dr. Longacre cautioned his hearers to distinguish between the spurious and the false patriotism. Knowing that a premium was placed on patriotism, designing men simulated it in order that they might profit by it, and then, all the time working for the subversion of those immortal principles so dear to the hearts of every true patriot.

LAFAYETTE POST AT CHURCH.

The Rev. John Floyd Steen Preaches to Grand Army Men.

Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., Lafayette Camp, No. 140, Sons of Veterans, and Daughters of Lafayette Post, filled the Ascension Memorial Church, on Forty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, at the memorial services which were held there last evening. The house of worship was decorated with the National colors. Besides the sermon, preached by the Rev. John Floyd Steen, the rector, and an address of welcome by George W. Van Siclen, there was a special musical programme.

The rector said, in the course of his sermon that the world was changing for the better, men were changing for the better, and we could look forward, hopefully, to a better citizenship than we have had. This country is changing for the better, and 100 years from now, America will be a grander country than it is now.

He referred briefly to his war recollections: how, as a boy, his heart thrilled when the news spread through the land that Sumter had fallen, and dwelt with a touch of sadness on the length of the conflict and the awful loss of life.

THE BAPTIST BOYS' BRIGADE.

Dr. MacArthur Preaches a Memorial Day Sermon to It.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, spick and span in their new blue uniforms, and wearing white gloves, occupied the best seats in the body of Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, last night, to hear the Rev. Dr. MacArthur deliver a Memorial Day sermon. Of these 100 were colored lads. Dr. MacArthur took as his topic the Book of Proverbs, which, he said, contains a distinct philosophy of life, and its basal thought is that God rules over the affairs of men. Its keynote is "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

"We meet to-night in God's house," he continued, "in the atmosphere of this book and in the midst of patriotic and sacred memories. No bitterness between the different sections of our country shall have place in our hearts and in our words.

"He who would revive sectional bitterness is the enemy to national prosperity and national patriotism. He who would fan the flame of sectionalism is unworthy the honors of the American people. Should war arise to-day between the United States and any foreign foe the men of the South who wore the gray would patriotically join with the men of the North, who wore the blue, in preservation of our common flag and in opposition to a common foe.

"The patriotic days of the Republic have not passed. We still have problems to solve and victories to win. These boys may one day take their place among the brave defenders of our flag and of all our American institutions. Catch the spirit of a large, loving, and loyal American patriotism. When you have obtained the great right of casting your ballot put patriotism before partyism. Preserve the purity of the ballot box—one of the greatest safeguards of American institutions. Put before you the highest ideals of American citizenship as well as of the Christian profession. The better the Christian the better the citizen."

THE HEBREW UNION VETERANS.

Col. Fred Grant Was One of the Speakers at Their Meeting.

The Hebrew Union Veterans Association held memorial services at Temple Emanu-El last evening at 8 o'clock. The temple was handsomely decorated, and over 100 veterans marched in, escorted by the Alliance Cadets, the military organization of the Hebrew Institute.

Col. Joseph H. Stiner, who acted as master of ceremonies, made the opening address, and was followed by Gen. George B. Loud, Simon Wolf of Washington, Judge Henry M. Goldfogle, the Rev. Dr. G. Gotthiel, Chaplain of the association, and Col. Fred D. Grant. Col. Grant was received with great applause, and the few words he spoke were followed with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. There was some excellent music, the entire audience joining in the National songs.

In addition to the speakers, there were seated upon the platform Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, Gen. I. M. Hedges, Col. D. S. Brown, Col. John Mulligan, Capt. H. U. Colonan, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Adjt. Isador Isaacs, Lieut. Col. Leonard J. Haas, K. Mandell, Judge M. S. Isaacs, M. H. Moses, Albert Hochstadter, and Benjamin Blumenthal.

G. A. R. MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Five Posts Hold Exercises at the Church of the Ascension.

Memorial services in honor of the deceased members of Grand Army Posts George G. Meade, No. 38; Gen. George B. McClellan, No. 552; James C. Rice, No. 29; J. L. Riker, No. 62, and George Washington, No. 103, were held last night in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

The posts named were well represented. The most notable among the uniformed veterans was Major W. H. Garland, who has been styled the "hero of three wars." Major Garland is attached to Gen. George B. McClellan Post, No. 552, and intends celebrating his ninety-fifth birthday Aug. 19 next.

He traveled all the way from Georgetown, S. C., to be present at the memorial services and to take part in the military pageant to-day.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, who in his address paid a high tribute to the departed soldiers, and eulogized the living for their bravery and fidelity to the cause of National liberty and American freedom.

MARYLAND TROOPS ARRIVE.

They Are Guests of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn.

A detachment of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, met the Second Battalion, Fourth Regiment, Maryland Militia, yesterday morning upon its arrival at the foot of Broadway. The visitors will take part in the parade in Brooklyn to-day. They were frequently cheered on the route to the armory, at Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street.

In the afternoon a dinner was given to the visiting officers in Ulmer Park, while the troops were entertained by the Brooklyn Guardsmen in a royal manner, they having made many friends on the occasion of their visit to this city at the time of the unveiling of the Maryland Monument in Prospect Park. This morning the entire regiment will be served with breakfast in the armory, and before their departure a reception will be held in the armory in their honor.

VETERANS IN CALVARY.

Graves of Catholic Comrades Visited and Decorated Yesterday.

Several thousand veterans, members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city and Brooklyn, were present in Calvary Cemetery, Blissville, L. I., yesterday morning. It has been the established custom for a quarter of a century for the several posts in the Greater New York to decorate the graves of their deceased Catholic comrades on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day.

The majority of Federal soldiers of the Catholic faith in and about this city who died during the war and since are buried in Calvary. Several of the veterans shed tears when they decorated a newly made grave. Contrary to general custom, there was no eulogy this year.

EXERCISES IN CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. Dr. McConnell of Brooklyn Makes the Prayer in Sander's Theatre.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 30.—Memorial Day exercises under the auspices of the Harvard Memorial Society were held in Sander's Theatre this afternoon, Dr. Justin Winsor presiding. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the singing of a hymn by the Glee Club, an address on Col. Robert Gould Shaw was delivered by Major Henry L. Higginson.

Sumner Post at Worship.

The members of Sumner Post, No. 24, G. A. R., and their families attended memorial services held last night in the Church of St. John the Evangelist., 224 West Eleventh Street. The exercises were conducted by the Rev. B. F. De Costa, D. D., Chaplain of the post, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Kraus and the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet. At the close of the Magnificat, rendered by the infant class of the Sunday school, the members of the post and congregation sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Services for Two Yonkers Posts.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 30.—The members of Fremont Post, G. A. R., attended services this evening at Christ Church, and Kitching Post at the Central M. E. Church. The usual Memorial Day services will be held to-morrow at the Soldiers and Sailors' monument on the Manor Hall grounds. The Fourth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., and the High School Cadets will participate.

Memorial Day at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., May 30.—Memorial Day was observed here by the members of Morrell Post, No. 144, G. A. R., attending divine services at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, having been especially invited by the rector of the church. This evening the veterans attended special services in the Presbyterian Church for soldiers and sailors. The Sons of Veterans also were invited.

Col. Ellsworth's Grave Decorated.

SARATOGA, May 30.—The Ellsworth Zouaves of New York this afternoon joined with Post Ellsworth and other organizations at Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, in decorating the grave of Col. Elmer F. Ellsworth, in Mechanicsville Cemetery.

At Gen. Grant's Cottage, Mt. McGregor.

SARATOGA, May 30.—Senator Edgar T. Brackett this afternoon delivered the Memorial Day address at the Gen. Ulysses S. Grant cottage at Mount McGregor. The Grand Army ritual service was conducted by Post McKean. There were a large gathering from this and surrounding towns and a lavish display of floral offerings.

The trip up the historic Hudson River in the morning, and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley, in the magnificent observation car attached to the North Shore Limited, makes the finest one-day railroad ride in the world.—Adv.

WAR VETERANS OF 26 POSTS

Impressive Grand Army Services Held at the Church of the Paulist Fathers.

ORATION BY FATHER ELLIOTT

God's Purpose in Prolonging the Conflict, He Said, Was to Wipe Out Slavery, and His Will Was Completely Wrought Out.

In honor of Memorial Day, impressive services were held last evening in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, which were attended by several hundred veterans of the war of the rebellion and over 2,000 other people. The veterans present represented twenty-six posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Forming before the service on the neighboring streets, they marched in line to the church in uniform, decorated with badges and medals, and carrying banners. Proceeding up the main aisle, they were seated in a place of honor. Some of the organizations were the Gen. James Shields Post, No. 69; Noah Farnham, No. 458; Joe Hooker Post, No. 128; Adam Goss Post, No. 330; Phil Kearny Post; Corcoran Post, No. 254, and the Naval Post, and there were twenty members of the Naval Battalion of the Port of New York.

Patriotism was the theme of the service. A prayer for the Republic, patriotic hymns, and an address on "Divine Providence in the War" were the main features. The Litany for the Dead was also recited. The songs were "We Praise the Gallant Soldiers," "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "The Blue and the Gray," "America," "Draped Are Our Flags To-day," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The oration was delivered by the Rev. Father Walter Elliott, who came from Boston for the purpose. Father Elliott has for a number of years delivered the address on this occasion. He is himself a veteran, having seen three years' service with the Fifth Ohio Infantry. He said, in part:

"Why did the war last so long? Why did not God bring it to an end in the first or second year? Was it because the Federal Generals were less brave or less brilliant than the Southern leaders? No; it was because God was not ready. Southern chivalry might have charged in vain. It might have dashed again and again upon the blue coats of the opposing. It could not have conquered in the end. Victory seemed almost in sight for the South sometimes. God willed it so. He wished to prolong the strife.

"In the first and second year the Southern Army almost succeeded. The Confederates were like gamblers, who, having won, are flushed with success, and stake all on one great cast, to lose all. God was not ready that the war should be ended in the first and second years, because it meant that slavery once more should have a reprieve, or that a great sum must be paid the South.

"The purpose of God was to destroy slavery, to root it out entirely, and He prolonged the war to do it. It was the unalterable will of a God who trusts men to work out their own salvation. There is nothing in history so nearly resembling His work of salvation in founding Christianity as the working out of His mighty will in the civil war.

"There is this about the war, applying as well to all peaceful vocations. We may use our recollections of it to bring us nearer to God. The war tells us of His wisdom, a wisdom far removed from our puny intelligence."

DENOUNCED THE SENATE.

Dr. Anderson Calls It a Stench in the Nostrils of Citizens.

At the memorial services at the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church last night, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson took for his subject "Our National Heritage." Dr. Anderson said, in part:

"It is certainly fitting that on one day of the year we should pause and do honor for our country's perpetuity. Let us teach our children, and their children's children, the cost of the Nation's preservation and the honor due to the men who gave their lives in its behalf.

"The preservation of this heritage is the duty of the citizenship of to-day, and it is doubtful if there was ever a time when there was a greater demand for sacrifice for the Nation's welfare than at the present time. Our political life has become largely a scramble for positions, and the great need of the day is for intelligent, broad-minded, Christian statesmanship.

"Our United States Senate is so degenerated that it has become a travesty on good government. Unless it speedily changes its policy and spirit, it will become ere long a stench in the nostrils of the citizenship of this country.

"That we are facing a serious condition of affairs in the United States no intelligent man will question. The impression has become almost universal that we are on the eve of a great crisis in our American National life. No Executive of this Nation has ever had a more delicate or difficult task to perform than is now in the hands of President McKinley. Christians should pray earnestly that he may have Divine wisdom and guidance."

IN HONOR OF THE SOLDIERS.

All Over the City the Churches Held Special Services.

The veterans of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., were present at the Metropolitan Temple last night at the Memorial Day services conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. A chorus of 115 voices sang patriotic odes and National hymns.

Special memorial services were held in Trinity Congregational Church, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, and were attended by the Oliver Tilden Post, G. A. R., and the Tremont Branch of the Women's Relief Association of the Grand Army of the Republic. The sermon was preached by the pastor, the Rev. Franklin Gaylord.

The Rev. J. L. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, preached a Memorial Day sermon last night. Two camps of the Sons of Veterans attended the services in uniform, also the members of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, 100 strong.

Special memorial services were held last evening in the Bedford Methodist Episcopal Church, in Morton Street. The church was decorated with flags, and the pastor, the Rev. Charles A. Holla, spoke on the war and the men who fought in it.

At the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. John W. Campbell spoke on "Memorial Day." He condemned the practice of giving over the day to a great extent to athletic games and pleasure parties, and said that it should be looked upon as a holy day instead of a holiday.

A MEMORIAL DAY DUEL.

Two Men Fight to the Death with Revolvers at Sweet Home, Texas.

SWEET HOME, Texas, May 30.—Will Lewis and Wit Bosworth fought to the death to-day at Salem Church, where the neighborhood had assembled in observance of Decoration Day.

Bad blood existed between them. Together they walked away from the crowd, and while in apparent calm conversation one turned as if to leave when the other drew a revolver. Both fired about the same instant and continued until their revolvers were empty. They were dead when their friends got to them. Every bullet fired by each took effect in his opponent. Lewis was shot three times through the body and once through the arm. Bosworth was hit twice in the head, twice in the body, and once in the leg.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWARK, May 30.—Fire to-day in the main office of the United States Industrial Insurance Company, 878 and 880 Broad Street, caused a loss of $5,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30.—The Heminway School building, owned by the County, and used as a public school, was burned to-day. Loss, $17,000.

MEMORIAL DAY EVENTS.

Programme of Parades, Services, and Sports Scheduled for Field, Track, and Water.

Almost all kinds and descriptions of memorial services, sports and other entertainments are included in the programmes arranged for to-day. The calendar includes:

Decoration Day parade—10 A. M. Review—11:30.

Memorial exercises, Metropolitan Opera House—8 P. M.

Services at Grant's tomb—2:30 P. M.

Strong Post, Greenwood Cemetery—12 noon.

Vosburgh Veterans of Seventy-first Regiment, Greenwood Cemetery—noon.

Yachting.—Atlantic Club, Bay Ridge, club race—9:30 A. M. Harlem Club, annual regatta, Long Island Sound. Corinthian fleet, Long Island Sound, race for twenty-footers. American Club, opening Milton Point. Kill von Kull regatta, Newark Bay. Brooklyn Club, opening sail, Gravesend Bay. New Jersey Club, opening. Knickerbocker Club, opening, College Point. Horse Shoe Harbor Club, opening. Audubon Club, Hudson River regatta. Gravesend Bay Club, opening sail.

Rowing.—Regatta of Harlem Association, Harlem River. Amateur Rowing Association, Passaic.

Racing.—Gravesend, Brooklyn Handicap—2:30 P. M. Parkway Driving Club, Spring opening.

Lawn Tennis.—Tournament of Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station.

Cricket.—Paterson against Manhattan, at Paterson. New York against Brooklyn, Prospect Park. Staten Island against Manhattan, at Livingston, S. I.

Golf.—Tournament of the Baltusrol Club, at Short Hills. Tournament for the Governor's Cup, at the Essex County Country Club. Handicap tournament, Classes A and B, at the Crescent Athletic Club. Scratch Cup and mixed foursome tournament, at the New Brunswick Club. Decoration Day Handicap for the Governors' prizes, at the St. Andrew's Club. Club championships of the Morris County Club. Members' tournament, at the Rockaway Hunt Club. King Cup contest, at the North Jersey Country Club. Tournament, at the Elizabeth Town and Country Club. Members' tournament, Ardsley Club.

Wheeling.—Annual Irvington-Millburn road race. Races of the Atalanta Wheelmen, at Newark. Races of Excelsior Boat Club, at Paterson. Races of the Crescent Wheelmen, at Plainfield. Races of the Century Cycle Club, at South Orange. McKenna Association, Dexter Park, Brooklyn. Vim Club races, Newark, N. J.

Polo.—Westchester County Country Club.

Shooting.—Williamsburg Shooting Club, Glendale. New Utrecht Gun Club, Woodlawn.

Baseball.—Pittsburg against New York, Polo Grounds—10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Cleveland against Brooklyn, Eastern Park, Brooklyn—10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. South Orange Field Club against Brooklyn Polytechnic, South Orange—10:30 A. M. Cornell against Williams, at Williamstown.

Amateur Athletics.—Annual picnic and games Clan-na-Gael of Brooklyn, Ridgewood Park, L. I. Annual Spring games of the New Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point. Annual games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, Maspeth. Annual Spring games Jersey City Letter Carriers' Association. Cortelyou Club games. Peace dance and games Order of Red Men. Union Settlement Athletic Club games.

FINISHING THE CAPITOL.

G. W. Aldridge Tells Why the Contract Was Awarded to the Hallowell Granite Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 30.—George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, under whose supervision the Capitol is being finished, and who on Saturday, with the approval of Gov. Black, let the contract to the Hallowell Granite Company of Maine for $259,000, denied to-day that they had been forced to accept the bid of the Hallowell Company against their wishes. He said:

"While it is true that there were bids much lower than the Hallowell Company's, it is also true that they came from contractors who at present are doing a great amount of work about the building, but in a very slow and not satisfactory manner. From the first, Gov. Black and myself have been in accord that the work should go to one responsible party, instead of to a lot of small bidders. The Hallowell Company furnishes the only granite that has stood the test, and so whoever obtained the bid had to use that granite. To let the contract to any of the other concerns meant that they had to sublet the furnishing of the granite to the Hallowell Company. This meant delay, for the present contractors have run away beyond their time because of their inability to get stone, and a great deal that they have tried to use I have thrown out. The advantage is therefore very apparent in giving to a company that furnishes its own stone the contract.

"As to the stone used on the work, it can be seen by a look at the building how disastrous is the use of that of inferior quality. The basement of the building is built of granite taken from a quarry owned by William M. Tweed. It is of bad quality, and has turned rusty. The Hallowell people bought the quarry and closed it up. The Hallowell people guarantee in the sum of $50,000 to complete the contract and the buildings, with the exception of the carving, by March 1, 1898.

"There are other contracts in existence and now being worked under to the amount of $80,000. These I shall force ahead so that the Capitol will next Summer stand out in complete shape, devoid of the unsightly structures that surround it. The annual taxation on the taxpayers will also cease."

The Capitol, when completed, on March 1, 1898, with the exception of a tower, will have cost the State $23,080,000. The first appropriation was made in 1863.

PRINCE LUIGI WILL NOT TARRY.

Left for Chicago Yesterday with His Mountain Climbing Party.

Prince Luigi and his suite left the Waldorf at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The Prince is so intent upon accomplishing the ascent of Mount St. Elias that he says he does not intend to stay in any city more than one night until he has done so. Before he left he said he did not care to talk, but that he was sanguine of success in accomplishing his undertaking.

"Although I appear to be in a hurry now, I shall not attempt the ascent rashly. I have had experience in mountain climbing, and I shall take every precaution."

He and his party left over the Pennsylvania Railroad on the 10 o'clock express for Chicago. From there they will go to San Francisco, and ultimately to Alaska.

The New Steam Pilot Boat.

The new steam pilot boat New York, which is to serve as the station boat for the Sandy Hook pilots, is to be put into commission this week. The boat was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, at Wilmington, Del. She is 155 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 19.7 feet deep. In appearance she is a cross between an ocean-going tug and a coasting steamship. She is fitted with two steel pole masts, for steadying canvas, and has a compound surface condensing engine. There are accommodations for twenty-four pilots.

No Drought in Weehawken.

Despite the order issued by the Mayor of Weehawken that all hotels and saloons should be closed yesterday, it was not impossible to obtain a drink. In fact, it was just as easy to obtain one as on a week day. Weehawken does not break away from tradition so easily, and it seems as if the town that enojys the reputation of never having had a saloon closed on Sunday is not going to spoil that reputation simply because of an order from the Mayor. Whether evidence was gathered against the saloons or not cannot be told until after the Grand Jury sits.

Gaelic Society's Celebration.

The Gaelic Society, at a meeting last night at 64 Madison Avenue, made final arrangements for the celebration of the thirteenth centenary of St. Columbkill, which takes place at Chickering Hall next Sunday. A feature of the celebration will be the rendering on the violoncello of a specially arranged fantasia of ancient Irish airs, by Victor Herbert.

A Sure Deliverance.

Not instantaneously, it is true, but in a short space of time, persons of a bilious habit are saved from the tortures which a disordered liver is capable of inflicting by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an anti-bilious medicine and aperient of the first rank. The pains in the right side and through the right shoulder blade, the sick headache, nausea, constipation, and saffron hue of the skin, are entirely removed by this estimable restorative of tone to the organs of secretion and digestion.

DAMROSCH'S OPERA SEASON

He Has Completed All His Arrangements for a Series of Remarkable Musical Performances.

TWO PRODUCTIONS ARE NEW

Melba Will Be the Principal Star and Will Appear in Three Roles Which She Has Never Before Sung in New York.

Walter Damrosch, who returned from Europe on Saturday morning, has completed all arrangements for an extensive opera season in French, Italian, and German next Winter in New York and elsewhere. Charles A. Ellis will be associated with him. The New York season will begin on Jan. 17, and will continue for at least five weeks. Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis will introduce two new operas which have had remarkable success abroad, one in Berlin and the other in Dresden.

The first, "Hasheesh," a one-act opera, the scene of which is laid in Arabia, was composed by Herr von Chelius. The second is an opera entitled "Ulysses's Home Coming," by Bungert. This opera will be cast in part as follows: Ulysses, Mr. Bispham; Penelope, his wife, Fräulein Heidler, and Telemachus, his son, Mme. Gadski.

The regular répertoire will consist of the following operas: "Faust," "Romeo and Juliet," "Carmen," and "Manon," in French; "Aida," "La Traviata," "Lucia," "La Figlia di Regimento," "Il Barbiere," and "I Pagliacci," in Italian; "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Fidelio," "Tristan und Isolde," "Flying Dutchman," "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung."

In all the operas to be given in French and Italian, Mme. Melba will be the star, and she will sing in three rôles which she has never before sung here: Rosina, in the "Barbiere," and "Aida," and the "Daughter of the Regiment." Of the members of last year's company, the following artists have been re-engaged: Mme. Gadski, Mlle. Segard, and Mlle. Mattfeld, sopranî; Herr Kraus, tenor; Herr Stehmann and Herr Fischer, bassi. Fräulein Hiedler, dramatic soprano, has been engaged for the Brunnhilde, Fidello, and Isolde. She is young and beautiful and an exquisite singer.

Whether Mme. Lehmann will return for a few performances as yet unsettled. The two first baritones of the former Metropolitan Opera House Company have been re-engaged, Mr. Bispham for the French and German and Signor Campanari for the Italian rôles. Mr. Damrosch has engaged a young and already famous French bass, Boudouresque of the Paris Opéra. Herr and Frau Standigl have also been added to the forces of the Damrosch Opera Company. Herr Nicolaus Rothmuhl, who was in the Damrosch Opera Company three years ago, has also been re-engaged for the German rôles and for the rôles of Raoul and Rhadames in Italian.

A young Canadian soprano, Mlle. Toronto, was heard by Mr. Damrosch and engaged for such rôles as Forest Bird, first Rhine daughter, and French rôles. She appeared with Tamagno in Paris four weeks ago with great success. For the Italian operas Mr. Damrosch has engaged the famous Italian maestro Bimboni as conductor.

NAVAL BATTALION SHUT OUT.

Cannot Parade Owing to the Action of Irish Volunteers.

Contrary to expectation, the Second Provisional Naval Battalion will not parade with the Grand Army of the Republic to-day in Brooklyn. The announcement was made by Commander Stayton, who gave a most surprising reason for the withdrawal of the men.

"The Irish Volunteers," he said, "have seen fit to complain to the authorities at Albany that as we, like themselves, are not in the State service, we should not be allowed to parade with arms. There was nothing left for the Adjutant General to do but to refuse to permit us to turn out. I am sorry, but we shall be mustered in on June 14, at the Twenty-third Regiment armory, and then we shall be all right."

Considerable ill feeling has been stirred up by the action of the Volunteers.

THE MONTPELIER TRAGEDY.

Mildred Brewster, Who Killed Miss Wheeler, May Recover.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 30. — It now seems possible that Miss Mildred Brewster, who yesterday, on account of jealousy shot Miss Annie Wheeler and then herself, may recover, though she has a .32-calibre bullet in her brain. Drs. Chandler and McGuire last night tried to remove the bullet, but failed to find it.

Miss Brewster, however, during the last twelve hours has grown stronger, and regained consciousness this forenoon. Being asked by Dr. Chandler if she remembered what she did yesterday, she replied "Yes," and inquired if Annie Wheeler was alive. When told she was not, she closed her eyes, but said nothing. Annie Wheeler's funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

THE BODY AT NEWPORT, MICH.

Identified as that of John Koller of Cincinnati—Possibly Murdered.

NEWPORT, Mich., May 30.—Theodore J. Moeller, who arrived from Cincinnati today and positively identified the body of the man found on the beach Friday as that of his father-in-law, John Koller, the missing Cincinnati merchant, will take the body home to-morrow.

Mr. Moeller feels certain that Mr. Koller was murdered. He says Mr. Koller's business and family relations were entirely pleasant.

It seems that after leaving Cincinnati May 5, Mr. Koller went to Detroit by steamer from Cleveland. He disembarked in Detroit the morning of May 7. Where he went after that is not known.

THROAT CUT BY A ROBBER.

New Jersey Farm Laborer Badly Hurt Near Lambertville.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., May 30.—Fred Stolenburg, a farm hand, employed by G. L. Ege, a mile below this place, was robbed and badly hurt last night by a man who yesterday afternoon was discharged from the Mercer County Workhouse.

Stolenburg was on his way to his employer's house about 9 o'clock when attacked by the robber. His face and throat were slashed with a razor, and after the robber had taken from him a small amount of money and his new shoes, he was thrown unconscious over a stone wall.

Stolenburg regained consciousness this morning and managed to crawl out upon the road, where he was found.

It required forty stitches to close the wounds. He is still in a critical condition.

The assailant, who shows marks of the fight made by Stolenburg, was caught today with the injured man's shoes on his feet.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:35 A. M.—Sedgwick Avenue and Wolf Street; hotel; damage, $15.

3:30 A. M.—98 East Houston Street; A. Gottschalk; damage trifling.

5:20 A. M.—29 Bradhurst Avenue; J. Buckley; damage, $25.

9 A. M.—106 Waverley Place; J. Johnson; damage, $200.

5:30 P. M.—165 Prince Street; William Low; damage, $100.

5:35 P. M.—128 West Twenty-eighth Street; C. H. Piffer; damage, $5.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NATICK, Mass., May 30.—Edward Campbell, a woolen weaver, fell through the Shannock Railroad Bridge this morning and was killed.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—Delegates to the convention of the National Travelers' Protective Association, which will meet in this city Tuesday, for a five days' session, are arriving. Several thousand are expected.

NEWARK, May 30.—Adam Rothfuss, one of the catchers of the Newark Atlantic League baseball team, was injured badly in the championship game with Hartford this afternoon. He was struck on the jaw by the ball. His jawbone was broken.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Walter D. Denegre, New Orleans; Dr. John B. Johnson, St. Louis.

ASTOR—T. L. Fairchild, Mount Vernon, Ohio; W. D. Johnson, Boston; H. H. Franklin, Edward T. Davis, Philadelphia; John F. Mackenzie, Chicago; B. F. Mindall, Winsted, Conn.

BARTHOLDI—G. C. Barton, Northport, N. Y.; Henry G. O'Neil, Boston; N. P. Jordan, Boston; George N. Wilson, Dallas, Texas; Lawrence W. Churchill, Oswego.

BREVOORT—N. H. Carter, Waterford, N. Y.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Secretary C. S. Fairchild, Cazenovia; C. H. Livingston, Washington, D. C.

CAMBRIDGE—H. D. Bennett, Columbus, Ohio.

CONTINENTAL—Dr. O. H. Moore, Brockville, Canada; George and Samuel Adams, Watertown, N. Y.; Victor L. Chandler, Boston; Edward Mott, Philadelphia; George B. Russell, Canastota.

DEVONSHIRE—Thomas Dodds, Jr., Yonkers; Edward Vaughn, Long Island City; H. Westcott, Philadelphia.

EVERETT—G. B. Marsh, Boston; F. B. Burns, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. Cranston, Edinburgh, Scotland; A. Featherstone, Chicago; G. C. Bickford Smith, Cornwall, England; John M. Crapo, Albany; R. S. Sibley, Rochester.

GERLACH—Henry D. Vought, Buffalo.

GILSEY—Robert Billsland, Kensington, England; G. Martin, Sidney B. Ford, Boston; W. E. Hayden, Albany; W. A. Sutherland, Rochester.

GRAND—Edward Osterhout, Philadelphia; Keith Donaldson, Princeton; E. McDonald, United States Navy; A. N. Marquis, Chicago; R. C. Gwynn, Washington; George A. Smith, Honesdale, Penn.; John Debine, Washington.

GRAND UNION—Thomas Cochran, St. Paul; R. C. Camp, Albany; Irving G. Weed, Harrisburg; Dr. John A. Jackson, Jacksonville; C. F. Kendall, Boston; Dr. H. Spahn, Lawrence, Mass.; Henry R. Carrington, United States Army; J. H. Coleman, Springfield; O. W. Chapin, New London; H. B. Tuttle, Waterbury; John A. Cole, Albany; D. R. Marshall, Kingston, Ont.; Grafton Baker, Chicago; H. L. Bishop, Bridgeport.

HOFFMAN—Harold M. Johnson, Washington; George S. Prindle, Washington; Mayor W. C. Maybury, Detroit; D. D. Gillette, Jr., San Francisco.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Samuel Insull, Henry C. Lytton, Chicago; S. Howland, Providence; A. S. Hay, Washington, D. C.; J. A. McLaughlin, Jr., Lockport, N. Y.; John Mollock, Savannah, Ga.

IMPERIAL—Charles H. Crane, Charles L. Gray, Boston; Charles G. Freeman, Sydney; Clayton H. Garvey, Cincinnati; Howard Bayley, Poughkeepsie; Arthur C. Humphrey, Norfolk; P. B. Tillinghast, Providence.

MANHATTAN—J. F. Parkin, Berlin, Germany; H. D. Warren, Toronto; Maurice Splain, Washington, D. C.; W. Mann and W. Stranehan, Montreal; J. S. Gager, Hartford; E. Tennessi, Buffalo; Philip Karl, Chicago; M. C. McCraig, Toronto; A. Walter Smiley, Herkimer; H. D. Flagg,

STRANGE COLONY IN ULSTER

A Fish-Eating, Basket-Making Tribe Whose Origin Is Unknown, but Whose Traits Are Always Criminal.

WHAT ARE THE BINNEWATERS?

Decadents Who Are Supposed to Have Descended From Old Dutch Bondsmen, and Who Have Allied Tribes in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 29.—Within a few miles of this city is a series of five lakes of ice-cold, clear spring water, teaming with pickerel, perch, bass, and other fish that love such water. These lakes cover an area perhaps five miles long by one mile wide, and as they run from the First Binnewater, as the lakes are called, to the Fifth Binnewater, they increase in size, the fifth lake being several hundred acres in area. About the shores of these lakes lives a peculiar people, utterly different from the other white stock of Ulster County—so different, in fact, that their origin has been lost in obscurity, and it is not known where they came from or what has caused their degradation, because they are degraded and servile to a degree, not possessing even the freedom of the mountain "cracker," the "poor white trash" of the Southern States. The majority have names which lead to the idea that they are of Holland stock originally, but occasionally a purely Anglo-Saxon cognomen is found among the very meanest of them.

These people are called by various tribal names, but are best known in Ulster County as "Binnewaters," taking that name from the neighborhood in which they live. They are also known as "Kisers" and "Slouters," and a settlement of them on the Paltz Mountains, at Pang Yang, are known as "Pang Yangers." They are also known as "Klaerwouters," or "Clearwaters," "Millers," and "Ripples," these being dominant family names. Whether these names, which are also borne by some of the most respectable families in the county named, have been adopted by those people or whether they are degenerates from the same family root, is only a theory. Yet it is believed they had taken these names in the early days of the colony because they were servitors to the people who bore them. Among them is the name Robinson, though the Robinsons are not of the pure Binnewater breed.

The Binnewaters have been from the earliest history of the colony the veriest outcasts of society. To touch them was contamination, and for a young man to marry among them was considered as grave or even a graver curse than to form a mesalliance with a negro. A man who would do this was immediately ostracized by all his former friends and mourned for as dead by his parents and relatives.

These people being outcasts were reduced to the most menial labor to gain a livelihood, but as they were not in love with work at any time, they never would work when there were hen roosts that might be easily robbed, or fish in the lakes. The Binnewater stock of the lowest type seldom rose to the dignity of being a horse thief, yet there were families among the tribe where a little more vigorous blood from the outside had been infused by intermarriage, whose men would not hesitate to stop a traveler on the highway, take his pocketbook from him, steal a horse, and run it into another county, commit burglary, or commit almost any other crime, whereby they might gain the means to keep them from that most awful of fates—working for a living. There was but one class of labor which they did not seem to shirk, and that was basket making, both from strips of mountain ash or hickory and from willow wands. They were experts in this kind of work, and when their time was not taken up in stealing chickens, looting a cornfield or orchard, fishing, or loafing about a country tavern or groggery, they would make baskets.

Utter Laxity of Morals.

The marriage relation, where it existed, and in perhaps a majority of cases, was taken up without the formality of a lawful ceremony, to be dissolved at pleasure by either man or woman, and rested very lightly among these people. Until the great influx of the foreign element, the great portion of the cells in the Ulster County Jail was filled by Binnewaters, committed for various crimes, among them bastardy, incest, and other attendant crimes.

As an illustration: Margaret Rhoades, called in the encyclopedias "Margaret, the Mother of Criminals," whose criminal descendants number over 1,200, was never married. She was a child of sin, and born upon the public highway in Ulster County. She was a Binnewater, and her blood permeates the entire race, whether in Ulster or Schoharie County, N. Y., Sussex County, N. J., or Bradford County, Penn., where a tribe of "Slouters" known as the Pooles are located.

So lax have been the morals of these people that there is hardly a family among them which, if it rose to the dignity of a coat of arms, would not be compelled to have the bar sinister cross its field several times. For a young unmarried woman to become a mother several times and for each child to own a separate father, was not considered any particular offense among her own kindred, and was no bar to her ultimate marriage to some other man who would father her offspring. Men have been known to sell their wives to other men, and the women to go with their new masters without protest. A man named Kerr is said to have valued his wife so lightly that she was sold to another man for half a dollar.

Intermarriage With Negroes.

People so lax in their morals with their own color could not be expected of course to remain strictly with their own color. Whole families, running through several generations, have not only the taint of African blood in them, but Mohican Indian as well, and this mixture of races has been so worked, over and over again, that whole groups of families have become as swarthy as the darkest Italians. One young woman is quoted to have said when reproached several years ago by a neighbor for living with a negro:

"A nigger is as good as a white man, and my brats will get bread now, while if I had married a Binnewater I would have to starve half the time, and the rest of the time get kicks and blows."

The husband of this woman was jet black, yet she was yellow haired, with a peach-blow complexion, big blue eyes, and a good figure. She had been adopted by a well-to-do farmer, by whom her father had been employed. She had a good education, and might have risen above the usual fate of her people, yet she showed her Binnewater stock by leaving her foster father's comfortable home and marrying a negro.

It is a peculiarity of these people that in many cases their young women are bewitchingly pretty. Their hard life and the terrible usage which they are subjected to soon cause them to fade. Whisky also does its part in their destruction.

A Gang from Ulster Woods.

Last Winter a young man named Williams was sentenced to Clinton Prison by the court at Kingston. At his trial there was such an outpouring of Binnewaters as had not been seen in Kingston for many years. It was believed that the tribe were being scattered and growing less, but they came out of the woods and from almost every hole and corner of the Binnewater settlements, and from a place called Eagle's Nest in the hills of Ulster County, until they filled a large court room. They were mostly the descendants of a man known as "Old Indian" Williams, and who is reputed to have had both negro and Indian blood mixed with his Caucasian blood. They composed all degrees of color from the fair-haired and blue-eyed to those with straight, crisp black hair and high cheek bones. They were half-breeds and mulattos. They were mostly Williamses and Millers.

Some years ago there was a nest of the Binnewaters on Gallows Hill, near Kingston. The place was run by "Old Bill" Robinson, who rejoiced in the title of "King of the Kisers." Every class of infamy was practiced at the place, and it was finally raided by the Sheriff, and "Old Bill" and his family were thrown into jail. While they were there the shanty was destroyed by fire. While the den existed every kind of depredation was practiced upon the farmers of the surrounding towns; hen roosts were looted, cornfields robbed, and every kind of movable property that could be carried away disappeared.

The habitations of the people are generally of the meanest kind of tumble-down shanties and hovels. The roofs are generally of the kind that let in both sunlight and rain. Before the days of barbed-wire fences their common firewood was the fence boards and rails of their neighbors, and there are cases where they have torn down the dwellings over the heads of their neighbors, using the floors, doors, and partitions for firewood, when unlimited quantities of firewood could be had from the forests at their very doors, but which they were too shiftless to cut.

Over at Pang Yang in the Paltz Mountains the settlement of these people keeps up the general reputation of those at Binnewater. They also make baskets, and in huckleberry time live high by picking huckleberries, which they sell to speculators for the New York markets.

At Lapala, in the town of Marbletown, was a settlement of negroes, but so much Binnewater blood has entered into the African families there that they are all shades now except the pure-blooded negro. "Old Jim" Cantine is said to be the last full-blooded African there, and he has a white wife of the pure Binnewater breed.

Emigrated to Schoharie.

Immediately after the Revolutionary War Gen. Slaughter emigrated from Ulster County to Schoharie. He is supposed to have taken enough families of the Binnewater breed with him to plant the race in Schoharie. They were unquestionably bondsmen of his, and it is from him that they are supposed to have got the appellation of Slouters. From Schoharie they sifted down through Sullivan and Orange Counties into the mountains of Sussex and Bergen Counties, N. J. The part that went to Pochuck are called "Pochuckers," and they migrate like Indians every Summer from Pochuck to Schoharie. When fish is plenty in the Schoharie and Sullivan County lakes they are fat and greasy, but after spending a Winter at basketmaking in Pochuck they get thin and starved out. As soon as the snow is gone they start for Schoharie to return in the Fall, after a sumptuous fish diet all Summer. Over the mountain from Pochuck, near Franklin Furnace, where another tribe of Binnewaters have settled, they are known as Garrisons.

In Ulster County, when a Binnewater, wanted for the commission of any crime, has fled, the first place in which the officers look for him is at Pang Yang in the Paltz Mountains. If he isn't there, and it happens to be in the season of the year when the Slouters are in Schoharie, the officers go to Schoharie for him, and if he isn't there, they go down to Pochuck, in New Jersey. Invariably he is found at one of the three places, as these compose the Binnewater world. Seldom, if ever, do these people go further away.

To be called a Binnewater, a Kiser, or a Slouter in Ulster County, a Pochucker or Slouter in Schoharie, a Pochucker or Garrison in Sussex County, in New Jersey, means that the person applying the epithet has the greatest of contempt for the object. As no more insulting epithet could be applied to one person by another, it means in many cases a desperate personal encounter. Only a sound thrashing can wipe away the insult. But the Binnewaters hardly ever resent the application of the terms to themselves by persons not of their breed.

Where They Originated.

The common way to account for these strange people is that in the early days of the settlement of the country by the Dutch they were the emptyings of the jails and workhouses of Holland, which were sent to the colony as bondsmen to the settlers, and who, until their bond was worked out, were not allowed to acquire land, and, perhaps, not then. It is believed that among them were many who bound themselves out to the Dutch West India Company for the purpose of being allowed free passage to the new country. When their bond was worked out, many of these doubtless joined the criminal element, who remained practically as serfs. After the war for independence they became in every way their own masters, and, while many went away, and perhaps became good, industrious, law-abiding citizens, the major part of them remained and gave loose rein to the hereditary criminal tendencies born in them. The fact that they exchange visits with the Slouters in Schoharie, the Pochuckers in New Jersey, and the Pang Yangers nearer home, and that they flee to these places when threatened with arrest, proves the common origin of all the various tribes.

The best time to see these people is on a circus day in Kingston. Then they come out of the woods and morasses bedecked in all the cheap finery which runs chiefly to the most gaudy colored ribbons that they can secure. They never miss a circus, and will walk miles to see one, if they get no further than the outside of the tent.

The Tribe Decreasing.

The number of these strange people has greatly diminished since the civil war. The Wallkill Valley Railroad has cut through the heart of their settlement, and has acted on it like a drain on swamp land. The Delaware and Hudson Canal has also scattered them up into Pennsylvania. The public and Sunday schools have also carried havoc among the tribes by teaching the young folks to read, and that they can rise above their condition if they will. Many are improved now, and in another half a century, perhaps, the genuine Binnewater will have disappeared.

Among the families that have come from this stock, the greatest is that of Margaret, "the Mother of Criminals," or the Rhoades family. The "Abe" Buzzard "gang" of Pennsylvania were of this stock, and had the blood of Margaret in their veins. The Jukes family came from the same stock. In Ulster County, the Deckers, the Williamses, the Millers, the Kisers, Conoways, Spleens, and Dalmatiers were notable families of pure Binnewater breed. The notorious Pooles of or near Towanda, Penn., were of the same stock.

WHERE CATS ARE PAWNED.

Japanese Pawnbrokers Accept Pledge of Cooked Food and Domestic Animals—Laws Against Begging.

About a year ago the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States commissioned Robert P. Porter to go to Japan and make a series of investigations concerning the commerce and industries of that country. Incidentally, in his voluminous report, Mr. Porter mentions the hard straits to which the poorer residents of Japan are driven. Careful native statisticians have computed that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the daily earnings of the Japanese poor go to the pawnbrokers. Instances are related of the most extraordinary pledges made by poor persons who are obliged to raise small sums of money, usually for the purpose of discharging previously contracted obligations.

Cooked food, potted plants, and even cats and other domestic pets, are taken to the pawnbrokers in Tokio, and accepted as security for loans. Not more than a few cents is ever advanced on a cat. The poor people are often driven to such depths of destitution that they pawn the quilts which they have borrowed from professional quilt-lenders. During the four months beginning with December the loaning of bed clothing and wearing apparel is carried on very actively in Japan, the charge being from 2 to 8 cents (silver) per day. The quilts are almost invariably torn and ragged, but there can be rented for 2 cents a day a quilt which can be pawned for 30 cents.

This action, remarks Mr. Porter, is almost always followed by some perpetration of larceny, for the man must not only pay the 2 cents per day for the quilt, of which after all he has not the use, but must also collect sufficient money to redeem his pledge to the pawnbroker.

The poorer Japanese are inveterate borrowers. Even the beggars borrow or hire children. The lending of children is a recognized practice among the beggars, who find them of great assistance in the solicitation of alms, which is really forbidden by law. So great is the demand for children for hire that a clever beggar child cannot be secured for less than 10 cents (silver) per day.

CAUSE OF CUBAN PATRIOTS.

President Ethan Allen of the Cuban League of the United States is anxious that the cause of the Cuban patriots should be made a feature of the celebrations throughout the country on Independence Day, July 4. Mr. Allen says: "The Cuban League of the United States, noting the fact that the Fourth of July falls this year on Sunday, herewith appeals to the ministers and religious teachers of every creed throughout the land to give the principal service of the day to the cause of God, liberty, and humanity, as represented in the struggle of the Cuban people for independence. We would like this service announced in advance in the newspapers, and that it be made the occasion of a special collection, both to aid the cause of independence and to feed, clothe, and relieve the deserving women, children, and men of Cuba.

"And the suggestion is added that in all the schools of the land, at certain hours when patriotic instructions are given according to law, let the teachers, while telling the story of 1776, include the present terrible struggle for liberty, but under more trying circumstances, which heroes are waging today in the island of Cuba."

SENATE TARIFF OUTLOOK

Remarkable Progress Being Made in the Consideration of the Pending Measure.

MAY BE A FIGHT OVER SUGAR

Reported that Democratic Senators Are Making Extensive Preparations for Discussing the Proposed Rates —Tillman's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The impression was general about the Senate at the close of the first week's discussion of the Tariff bill yesterday that the sugar schedule would be reached toward the close of the present week. The progress so far made, though less marked yesterday than on previous days, is regarded generally as little less than phenomenal, as modern tariff debates go. Senator Vest says that the present bill is as far advanced now as was the Wilson bill after five weeks of discussion, and Senator Jones of Arkansas says that as much of the present bill was passed over the first day of consideration as was disposed of in the Wilson bill in three weeks.

The Republicans generally concede that good progress has been made, but they are not inclined to felicitate themselves too much until they see what policy is to be pursued when questions of general interest are reached.

The sugar schedule in all probability will excite more prolonged and animated debate than any other in the bill. The Democrats are making extensive preparations for the discussion of this schedule, and several set speeches will be made upon it. The indications are that various other questions of general interest will be considered in connection with the sugar rates and differentials.

Senator Pettigrew is contemplating presenting his amendment against trusts in this connection, and it is certain that the Hawaiian question will come to the front in an amendment providing for the continuance of the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. With reference to the Hawaiian treaty, there is no longer much room for doubt that provision will be made to continue the present treaty in effect. It is probable that this will be done by a direct declaration that nothing in the bill shall be construed as abrogating the treaty. The Republican members of the committee are contemplating this change.

If Senator Pettigrew insists upon offering the Hawaii amendment to this schedule, he will precipitate one of the most interesting debates of the session.

The Republicans are not decided whether they will caucus on the sugar schedule, but there is more or less talk to this effect.

There are two schedules to be considered after the conclusion of that under present discussion before the sugar schedule can be reached. These are the metal and wood schedules. The metal schedule is not especially objectionable to the Democrats, containing as it does many of the Wilson law rates, but it is more or less complicated and necessarily will consume time. The wood schedule will develop some antagonism on account of duty on lumber. There will be a quite determined effort to restore white pine lumber to the free list.

The Tillman resolution for a Sugar Trust investigation probably will be reported to the Senate Tuesday. It will be passed without difficulty when taken up, according to the present outlook; but Senator Tillman will find opportunity to make another speech if there is any apparent effort at delay.

The Senate will not be in session to-morrow, having adjourned over on account of Decoration Day.

THE HOUSE PROGRAMME.

Conference Reports on Appropriation Bills to be Taken Up This Week.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The attempt to embarrass Speaker Reed on account of the programme of inaction pursued by the majority has become the settled policy of Representative Simpson and other members of the minority, and the sessions of the House this week will witness a continuation of the tactics resorted to in all the recent sessions.

The conference reports on the Sundry Civil the Indian Appropriation bills are ready for consideration, and this week the leaders would like to dispose of them. But the difficulty now is that many of the members have gone home, and at present there is no quorum in the city. This may interfere with the desire of the leaders to order recess until Tuesday, when the House meets to-morrow, and compel an adjournment until Thursday.

Thursday, if a quorum is present, the House will proceed with the two conference reports and also the bill carrying a special appropriation for the Government Printing Office.

MINORS IN POST OFFICES.

They May Not Be Employed as Chief Clerks or Deputy Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The policy of the Post Office Department as to the appointment of minors in the Post Offices has been definitely fixed. Minors will be debarred from Chief Clerkships and Deputy Postmasterships, except in a few of the third-class offices where circumstances urge their peculiar fitness. Even then they will not be allowed to become Acting Postmasters, on account of the legal declarations that contracts made by minors are voidable. This effectually bars minors from being even temporarily Postmasters, so far as the assumption of the real responsibilities of the office is concerned.

An instance is at Madison, Ind., where M. C. Garber applied for the appointment of a person less than eighteen years old as Chief Clerk and Deputy Postmaster. An inquiry from the Postmaster has deduced the statement that it is inadvisable, Madison having 12,000 population, to have the minor appointed.

The department regards it as against public policy and the interests of the service to appoint minors to postal places, though, except as to the posts mentioned, no legal inhibition of minors generally is cited.

A short time ago a candidate was urged for Postmaster at Oxford, Ohio, a first-class office, and the recommendations were of the strongest character. When, however, it was found that the candidate was only twenty years old consideration of his candidacy ceased.

STATESMEN'S CHESS TOURNEY.

Preparations in the Capitol for the Game with the M. P.'s.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Some time was spent to-day by Manager Marean of the Western Union Telegraph Company in perfecting arrangements for the transmission and receipt of messages to and from the London office in connection with the international chess games between the picked teams of the House of Representatives and the British House of Commons, which will begin to-morrow at 2 o'clock, Washington time.

The telegraph instruments have been put into the room occupied by the House Committee on Commerce, which is sufficiently commodious to accommodate comfortably the players, the telegraph officials, and the few other persons who will be admitted. The office was in direct communication with Heart's Content, N. S., the American terminus of the Atlantic cable, and the messages exchanged to-day were handled with an expedition that gave assurance of being able to transmit the announcement of the moves at both ends of the line with sufficient celerity to keep the games moving according to schedule time.

The messages exchanged to-day related to securing a mutual understanding of the form in which announcements were to be made. It was agreed that the five boards should be designated by numbers—No. 1, No. 2, &c.—and that the names should be specified by the numeral adjectives, as first, second, &c.

Some of the members of the House who will represent the American end of the contest were also at the Capitol keeping an eye on the telegraphic preparations and experimenting briefly on openings. While they are generally hopeful of the outcome, they realize that their British antagonists enjoy some advantages over them from greater practice, as well as on other accounts.

THE SEVENTH IN BOSTON

As Guests of the Cadets the Soldiers Make the Rounds of the Clubs.

SUNDAY SERVICE AT TRINITY

Officers Dine at the Algonquin Club and a Reception at Their Hosts' Armory Ends the First Day in the "Hub."

BOSTON, May 30.—A reception in the cadets' new armory, on Columbus Avenue, this evening brought to a close the Seventh Regiment's Sunday in Boston. The function was attended by some 400 people, and was unusually distinguished for a Sunday evening in this Puritan city.

The regiment came from Providence on a special train of two sections, arriving bright and early. There Quartermaster Carpenter, who has worked indefatigably for their comfort in the arrangements of his department, had everything ready to receive them.

Lieut. James E. R. Hall, Adjutant of the First Corps of Cadets, represented Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edmonds, and, besides the Quartermaster, there were Quartermaster Sergt. Whidden, Sergts. Hagar, H. Williams, Hill, Moses Williams, Blanchard, Cole, Buffum, Brigham, Frye, Reed, and Stevens of the cadets.

As each company marched from the cars, it was turned over to the care of one of the Sergeants, who conducted it first to the armory of the cadets, where the rifles were deposited, and then to the hotel to which it had been assigned, Companies C, F, and G going to the Vendome, A and H to the Copley Square, K to the Nottingham, E to the Thorndike, and B to the Savoy.

Company D having the colors, with the magnificent band of the Seventh, besides the field music, escorted the Colonel and staff to the Hotel Brunswick. Company I is also quartered there. Manager Barnes has reserved a delightful suite on the first floor, including the Venetian parlor, for the headquarters of his guests during their stay. The band played "Col. Appleton's March," and a large throng accompanied the column to the doors of the hotel.

It took but a very short time to get domiciled, for the officers and men took breakfast on the boat before leaving Providence, and the fascination of sight-seeing soon dispersed the members of the regiment. They scattered in every direction over the city.

Many of Boston's prominent clubmen dropped in to the hotels during the early morning, and the Union, Somerset, Puritan, Algonquin, B. A. A., University, and St. Botolph Clubs opened their doors, and extended the freedom of their respective houses to the officers of the Seventh, who were made to feel at home at once.

The rank and file of the cadets were equally alive to the comfort and pleasure of their guests. Company C, the color company of the First Corps, entertained Company H, which has the colors of the Seventh, at breakfast at the University Club, and twenty-five other cadet men, breakfasted an equal number of the regiment at the same club. There were numbers of these little functions on the part of the enlisted men of the corps in various quarters, while those of the Seventh who got over into Cambridge were taken under the wing of the Phi Eta men and marched down to the Pudding Club house and there entertained.

The officers of the Seventh dined with those of the cadets at the Algonquin Club. There was very little formality and not much speechmaking, but Col. Ferris welcomed the gentlemen of the Seventh, and Gen. Guild extended the freedom of the Commonwealth. Col. Appleton responded for his command. After that the two commands attended a special service at Trinity Church, where the rector, the Rev. Dr. Donald, addressed them on what the true soldier stands for.

HEAVY RAIN SQUALL.

One of the Severest Storms of the Season Comes on Suddenly.

One of the heaviest rain squalls of the season struck New York yesterday afternoon, and for a few hours the streets ran in torrents. The sudden arrival of the deluge at the close of a fine day caught thousands of bicyclists and pedestrians unawares, and caused untold misery among the feminine promenaders on the streets and in the parks.

The first warning was given by the approaching storm soon after 5 o'clock, when a few peals of thunder rumbled to the westward. The inky black cloud gathered with unusual quickness. In a moment a rush was made by the pedestrians in the streets for the closed surface cars and doorways. The wind came on with a rush, and newspapers and hats were soon flying through the air.

At 5:30 o'clock the rain came down in torrents. The downpour continued for over an hour, during which time so large and so nearly together were the drops that the entire city seemed enveloped in a thick fog.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock the rain began again, and there was a heavy shower between 11 o'clock and midnight. The lightning was particularly sharp and the downpour added much to the record of the afternoon.

A BATTLE OF SONG.

Adjt. Ludgate of the Salvation Army to Lead Against the Foe.

Among the notable athletes who meet allcomers in their particular lines of activity a place of chief importance should be accorded to Adjt. J. C. Ludgate of the Salvation Army. His accomplishments are not only unrivaled, but unique.

Adjt. Ludgate is known in the Army as the "Champion Long-Distance Singer of the World," and as such he boasts a record that is calculated to make lesser vocal luminaries grow pale with envy. He can sing for one hour at a stretch, and may be backed to remain with any audience in America, no matter how long-suffering. Indeed, this fact is known to have no apparent effect on his personal appearance or vocal powers.

The Adjutant will lead in a "Battle of Song," at the Army National Headquarters, on Wednesday night, and will charge personally with vocal solos four times. He will also see to it that fifty-one songs are delivered in continuous succession, with sufficient effect to dislodge any foe, from his Satanic Majesty to a collector of gas bills.

HUDSON RIVER YACHTSMEN.

Only Ten Entries Attracted to the Annual Spring Regatta.

Favored by a good breeze, the members of the Hudson River Yacht Club held their annual Spring regatta yesterday. There were ten entries, divided into four classes. The judges were Leon P. Guillaume, H. P. Ashley, and George Bleekman. They laid out a triangular course, starting from a stakeboat anchored off the clubhouse, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street, thence to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, across the river to a boat anchored off Weehawken, and back to the clubhouse.

The course was covered twice, making the distance about fifteen miles. These boats were sent away in the naphtha launch class at 12:15 o'clock: Cleopatra, owned by E. S. Peets; the No Name, by M. Chute, and the Minerva, by G. Fisher. Cleopatra won easily.

At 12:27 o'clock the cabin catboats were started: Minnie, owned by P. Griffin; Adelaide, by T. Trott, and Lillie, by Gerald O'Shaughnessy. The Minnie won.

In the open catboat class, for boats over twenty feet, the Katie R. and the Mildred were started. The Mildred was the winner.

The last to start were the open catboats under twenty feet, the Day Off, owned by W. Maloney, and the Nixie, by G. O'Shaughnessy. The Day Off won.

Elevator Did Not Fall.

The rumor that an elevator had fallen in the Hoffman House and two waiters and several women had been killed was circulated along Broadway last night. At the hotel it was denied. The rumor arose from a slight delay in one of the electric elevators that run to the roof restaurant of the hotel.

The trip on the Empire State Express, from New York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, is the most fascinating railroad ride in the world. Every day, over portions of the road, the train reaches a speed of more than 64 miles an hour.—Adv.

THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP

This Afternoon Will Decide the Great Racing Event of the Year at Gravesend.

CHANCES OF THE HORSES.

Handspring, Belmar, The Winner, Sir Walter, Harry Reed, Ben Eder, Loki, Prince Arthur II., Volley, and Jefferson Among the Probable Starters.

Not later than 4:30 P. M. to-day the Brooklyn Handicap problem, which for the past month or more has monopolized the thought of the racegoing members of New York and its vicinity, shall have been solved. If weather conditions do not ordain otherwise, there will be a crowd at the Gravesend track such as it would be hard to find at any other place in the world. The grandstand and boxes will be crowded with some of society's best-known people, the carriage inclosure with handsome equipages and fine horses, and the lawn and betting ring with excited men who will rush hither and thither with all the abandon of football players in the midst of an exciting rush down the field after an opponent sprinting with the ball. To-day's great race will be the eleventh running of the famous event, and granted a fair track and a good start it should furnish a royal struggle.

It will be the fourth race on the attractive programme arranged by Secretary McIntyre, and as an appetizer for the struggle between the gallant horses that will race for the rich prize there will be the Expectation Stakes, which will bring out the crack two-year-olds of the year, among them Frohman, David Gideon's winner of the Eclipse Stakes.

The Probable Starters.

The probable starters in the handicap, with the names of their riders, are as follows:

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Handicap, of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Horse.	Weight.	Probable Rider.
Handspring	125	Sims
Belmar	121	Sloane
Sir Walter	115	Doggett
The Winner	115	H. Martin
Harry Reed	114	Griffin
Ben Eder	113	Thorpe
Free Advice	108	Sherrer
Loki	108	Hill
Lake Shore	105	Ballard
Merry Prince	100	Hewitt
Prince Arthur II.	98	Lambley
Volley	95	O'Connor
Jefferson	88	Maher

Up to last Wednesday, Requital, whose brilliant performances in Fall made him a favorite for the Handicap, was thought to have the race at his mercy in spite of the fact that he was to carry an impost of 128 pounds. He will not start, however, which will leave P. J. Dwyer's Handspring with the top weight. Handspring's work has not been altogether what his trainer desired, and his race on Wednesday was a sorry exhibition, but on Saturday he covered the Handicap distance in 2:12, which thoroughly satisfied Frank McCabe. Turfmen, however, do not look upon him with any degree of confidence as a winner. As a rule bettors are superstitious, and they remember vividly the many disappointments of the Dwyer Brothers in their effort to win the race. Their candidates were some of the best horses of their day, but something always happened to prevent the brothers from winning. The best they could do was to run second.

M. F. Dwyer's Ben Eder.

M. F. Dwyer will start Ben Eder and Harry Reed, but he is not confident of the chances of either. Some of the other trainers, however, will not be surprised if the latter should win, for they do not hold the almost universal opinion that Harry Reed is a sprinter, and they look to him to be a dangerous contender. George E. Smith, (Pittsburg Phil) has probably the best chance of any of the owners to add the purse to his credit. In his two candidates, Belmar and The Winner, he has two horses that will fight a gallant finish if they are called upon to do so, and as either of them is the equal of anything else in the race and class the pair will receive considerable support from the general public.

Game Sir Walter will be another that will carry the money and the good wishes of many a man at Gravesend to-day. His trainer, Walter Rollins, looks to him to repeat his performance of last year—and thereby be doubly a winner of the famous handicap. If the track is a heavy one, Sir Walter's chances of winning will be greatly augmented, for he can run in the mud as well as on a dry track. Another horse that the trainers at Brooklyn look to be in the first flight at the finish is Volley, "Father Bill" Daly's candidate. Rumors of very fast work by Volley have been circulated freely, and among other things he has been credited with working the Handicap distance in 2:08, which is much better time than that in which some of the former Brooklyn Handicaps were won. Volley is practically "thrown in" in the Handicap, with only 95 pounds up, and with such a light weight and with the midget O'Connor on his back he will decidedly not be last.

Prince Arthur's Chances.

Prince Arthur II. has been faithfully trained for the big race, and his chances are thought to be the best by his fortunate owner, James R. Keene. Mr. Keene has a penchant for big races, and it would not surprise those who follow racing closely if fortune smiled on him again to-day.

Loki, like young Lochinvar, came out of the West, and with him Dr. McLean hopes to carry off the prize. Loki has been a fair performer in the West, and his trial at Louisville a few days ago proved such a satisfactory one that he was shipped at once to Gravesend.

The withdrawal of Hastings leaves Merry Prince as August Belmont's candidate. Shrewd John Hyland, his trainer, says he believes the company too fast for his candidate, but he cherishes a hope that in some manner or other Merry Prince will carry the maroon and scarlet to victory. Free Advice is the candidate of the Western firm of Bromley & Co., but his performance at Morris Park does not warrant his consideration. Jefferson has been quietly "tipped off" to the swell set of Brooklyn by his owner, Frank Beard, the well-known whip. Mr. Beard feels sure that the prize will be his, and many of the Brooklyn people will follow him with their support.

The programme for the other races today is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
First Mate	134	Brisk	120
The Manxman	117	Harrington	116
Storm King	115	Sunny Slope	115
Rondo	115	Yemen	113
Arabian	110	Leedsville	110
Shasta Water	109	Hi Daddy	108
Passover	105	Mistral	103
Tanis	100		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Tom Cromwell	110	Declare	110
Septour	110	Cromwell	109
Rondo	106	Emotional	96
Parmesan	89	Eastertide	89
Bromo	86		

THIRD RACE.—The Expectation Stakes, of $5,000, for two-year-olds. One-half mile.

Frohman	118	Great Bend	113
Handpress	113	Mr. Balter	113
Handball	113	Come Quick	110
George Keene	113	L'Alouette	110
Sagacity	110		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Restorer	114	Previous	110
Sly Fox	110	False Pride	108
Blue Away	105	Demagogue	100
Commercial Traveler	100	Brentwood	95
Red Gold	92	Eileen D.	87

SIXTH RACE.—The Kensington Hurdle Stakes of $1,200, for four-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles.

Flushing	165	McKee	161
Forget	159	Waltzer	154
Alakuma	151	Sir Vassar	144
Dr. Grimes	141		

FORT ERIE CLUB'S EVENTS.

The Stakes Offered for Its Inaugural Meeting Will Close June 1.

The stake events offered by the Fort Erie Jockey Club for its inaugural meeting, which begins June 16, close to-morrow, June 1. They are as follows: Diamond Jubilee Stakes, $1,000, for two-year-olds, six furlongs; New Tifft House Stakes, $1,000, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a sixteenth; Commission Merchants' Stakes, $1,000, for three-year-olds, one mile; Dominion Day Stakes, $800 added, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile; Independence Day Handicap, $1,200, for all ages, one mile and a sixteenth, and the Hunters' Red Coat Race, $1,000, a steeplechase over the full course, about two miles and a half.

The track and grandstand have been completed, the stables are finished, and everything will be in readiness for the opening day. The meeting will continue for fifteen days only, ending July 5, the races will be run under the rules of The Jockey Club and the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, there will be no foreign book, and everything possible will be done by the management to furnish high-class sport.

The course is situated at Fort Erie, Ontario, just across the Niagara River from Buffalo. A special train, carrying about 150 horses and a large number of horsemen and bookmakers from this section, will leave this city on June 10. It is expected that there will be at least 300 horses on the grounds when the meeting opens.

WINNINGS AT MORRIS PARK.

David Gideon Leads the List with Purses Amounting to $13,315.

The gross winnings of the several owners and stables that won $500 or over during the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Morris Park beginning Saturday, May 8, and ending Saturday, May 29, are as follows, including plate:

Owner.	Times. 1st.	2d.	3d.	Winnings.
D. Gideon	3	4	2	$13,315
August Belmont	6	1	3	11,045
L. H. & W. P. Thompson	7	5	3	6,400
James R. Keene	1	1	1	4,395
Marcus Daly	1	2	1	4,392
Kensico Stable	2	3	1	3,707
J. E. McDonald	3	..	..	3,400
W. C. Daly	1	3	..	3,170
J. McLaughlin	2	1	1	2,652
M. F. Dwyer	5	1	3	2,580
A. H. & D. H. Morris	3	3	7	2,550
P. J. Dwyer	4	..	1	2,450
F. R. & T. Hitchcock	3	2	2	2,105
J. J. McCafferty	1	1	..	2,000
Ed Wain	1	..	1	1,550
W. Laimbeer	3	..	1	1,467
Graves & Co.	3	1	1	1,450
James Adams	1	1	..	1,400
Mr. Chamblet	1	1	..	1,200
F. L. Parker	1	2	..	1,057
W. Jennings	1	1	..	900
Arthur White	1	1	..	900
G. E. Smith	2	..	..	870
W. C. Rollins	2	..	..	850
O. H. P. Belmont	1	2	2	820
Graham Anderson	1	1	2	695
C. Littlefield, Jr.	1	2	1	635
C. F. Dwyer	1	..	2	552
Oneck Stable	1	2	1	510
Jefferson Stable	1	1	..	500

THE PRIX DU JOCKEY CLUB.

PARIS, May 30.—The Prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby, second only to the Grand Prix de Paris in social and racing interests, was run to-day at Chantilly, and won easily by Palmiste II., Baron de Schickler's three-year-old, trained by Webb.

Twelve horses ran, and Palmiste went under the wire two and a half lengths ahead of Doge and Falcon, who ran a dead heat for second place.

Palmiste II. was sired by Le Sancy-Perplexité. Baron de Schickler entered him for Epsom Downs, but as to run him at Chantilly to-day, then send him for Epsom three days later and have him look here for the Grand Prix, would be too severe a strain, and as the Chantilly race is worth almost as much as that at Epsom, Baron de Schickler selected the one nearer his stable doors.

PARKWAY'S SPRING MEETING.

Of special interest to the lovers of harness racing is the Spring meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn, which begins to-day. It is the first regular series of contests to sulky under the new law, which has taken the sting out of the severe measure prohibiting betting by means of pools. At the Parkway track this afternoon there are two good-sized fields in the 2:19 and 2:25 trots.

The contests for the trotters are both of local interest, as most of the candidates are owned on Long Island. In the 2:19 trot are Dudley Olcott, Ben Davis, Thelma, Ap, Alert, Eldridge, Gloster H., McLaughlin Maid, and Agnes Morrill. As Dudley Olcott has worked miles right up to his record of 2:18¼ this Spring, he is likely to carry most of the money. Agnes Morrill, a speedy gray

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Vericope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bagio—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Pittsburg vs. New York—10:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NOMINATE.

The most serious danger that besets the Citizens' Union is the enticement to abandon its fundamental principle and make up its ticket by a "deal." Its declarations pledge it to keep free of political and party entanglements. If it yields that principle, it strikes its colors and becomes indistinguishable from the half dozen citizens' movements that have from year to year been called into brief existence to beat Tammany. They have had their entrances and their exits, and have left no residuum of civic benefit.

The Citizens' Union has set itself the task of working an organic change in the municipality by supplanting party rule by the people's rule. The voice of the great body of citizens intelligently interested in good government and disregarding partisanship is to be substituted for the party convention in making nominations, and the votes of that body for the votes of party in electing public officers. That must be a work of continuing endeavor, demanding a permanent organization. Beyond establishing the custom of non-partisan elections, the Union has in mind the immediate task of beating Tammany. That is secondary, however, and incidental to its main business.

If a little later the Union shall find itself in a Fifth Avenue hotel parlor or a Cooper Union committee room, shut up with the unregenerate, arranging the terms of a "deal," offering that place upon the ticket to the Purroy men, demanding this place for itself, and indignantly standing out against the arrogance of Quigg as to all the other places, its disheartened membership will conclude that it has thrown overboard its primary principles in order to lighten ship for the pursuit of Tammany.

To beat Tammany even by a "deal" might be a good thing, or it might be a bad thing. It would serve no reform purpose if it yielded many Clarry Meades, and in present conditions we fancy that sort of fruit would be abundant and conspicuous.

This danger confronts the Citizens' Union. It can be averted by early nominations. Let it make up its ticket now in honorable independence of political contest and put itself out of temptation's reach by destroying the possibility of a "deal."

It has nothing to fear from a long canvass. Its candidates, if they are fit representatives of its principles, will gain strength before the people by a full consideration of their merits. A forward impulse will be given to its enrollment by putting its candidates into the field so that they can be seen, and the character of the canvass be at once understood, by everybody.

WHAT IS "PROTECTION"?

Mr. ALDRICH has stated over and again that protection should be directed so as to equalize the cost of foreign and American goods. That is the only plausible excuse for putting a tax on the people's purchases for anything but revenue. Mr. ALDRICH even pretends that the tariff duties he proposes are not higher, and are in some cases lower, than those of the McKinley tariff, because the foreign cost and domestic cost are now more nearly the same.

The three elements of cost in a manufactured article are interest on capital, raw material, and labor. The interest on capital is somewhat lower in England than here, and there is no practical difference in European countries. The disadvantage, compared with England, is more than overcome by the freight charged for bringing the competing goods to this market. Material varies. Some is cheaper abroad, some is cheaper here. The nearest purely raw material, like pig metal, varies only by a small percentage of the final cost of the finished product, unless the price is increased here by taxation, as Mr. ALDRICH proposes in many cases to increase it. The price of labor by the day is much higher here; the cost of the labor in any given quantity of product is not so high, because our labor is more efficient and produces more in the same time. Taking the three elements together, an average duty of 20 per cent. would undoubtedly cover all possible advantage in cost possessed by the foreign producer.

The main contention of Mr. ALDRICH and his friends is, however, that the chief advantage of the foreigner is in the low wages of his workmen. Now, granting that labor is of the same efficiency, which it is not; that wages are only one-half as high abroad as they are here, which is a liberal average estimate, and that one-half the cost of the product as put on the American market is represented by wages, a tax of 25 per cent. would amply cover that difference. The average tax proposed is fully twice that rate. This average, however, is made up of a certain number of duties below 50 per cent. and a number much higher. The average is at least twice too high; the duties above 50 per cent. are still more exorbitant.

This also is true, that the highest duties are put on the articles of least value, in which labor has the smallest part. We have from time to time shown the figures that prove this in such cases as the cheaper fabrics of wool and of linen, the cheaper forms of crockery and glass, and the lower grades of cutlery and table ware. In all these, equalization in wages is made the pretext of a tax very much greater than the total cost of the labor. In all of these also the tax falls heaviest here in the United States upon the very class whom the protectionists pretend to favor.

Nor is this the only way in which the workingman suffers from this mistaken protective policy. It is plain that anything which increases unnecessarily the cost of producing an article will restrict the market for it and so lessen the demand for labor in making it. A tax on material clearly does that. Yet Mr. ALDRICH's tariff taxes very heavily wool and lumber, which are the most important materials of clothing and for carpets and shelter in our climate. It also taxes coal heavily, which is absolutely necessary in manufacturing and in transportation, as well as for home fuel for comfort and for cooking. All of these taxes diminish the demand for labor and increase the cost of living.

In view of these obviously sound principles we ask especially the workingmen of the country to follow carefully the debates in Congress, take each tax that is proposed and discussed, and test its fairness and utility by these principles. Let them ask as to each one:

1. Is it greater than the probable difference in cost of the labor put into the article?

2. Is it a tax on material used in manufactures, and so giving employment to labor here?

3. Is the tax lower on cheaper forms and higher on the more costly forms of the article?

The answers will show what "protection" as applied by the Aldrich party really is.

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Mr. EUGENE G. BLACKFORD is a cool-headed, sound business man of wide experience. When he declares that the tunnel under the East River is bound to be a success his statement may be relied on with very great confidence.

He is Chairman of the commission having charge of the tunnel, and he is authority for the prediction that within a relatively short time it will be possible to go from the heart of the down-town business district in New York to the City Hall in Brooklyn in four minutes; to the Flatbush Avenue terminus of the Long Island Railroad in six minutes; to Jamaica, the centre of a very advantageous range of country, twelve miles from the river, in twenty minutes.

The cost of the enterprise will be only one-third of the cost of a rapid transit New York road the same length, and the time will not be more than one-half the time needed to take passengers the same distance northward. Obviously this is a big element in the future of the Greater New York.

THE PURROY DEMOCRACY.

Mr. HENRY D. PURROY has never been able to inspire any part of his fellow-citizens with the belief that his political action was governed by considerations of the general welfare. He is in fact one of our most private-spirited citizens, and whatever he may ostensibly be for, we may always be sure that he is really for PURROY. Just at present it is the leadership of Tammany Hall by SHEEHAN that will not suffer him to sleep. That is the place to which nature has, in PURROY's opinion, destined PURROY. Consequently he holds that Tammany Hall is no place for a true Democrat until it is purged of SHEEHAN, and that it may be chastened by still further defeat he offers the Purroy vote, which he calls the Home Rule Democracy, to any combination which promises the overthrow of SHEEHAN.

PURROY himself estimates the present size of this vote at 12,000, which we may be sure is not an underestimate, and he estimates its size on election day at 20,000, which would make it really formidable. PURROY's immediate object is to make it appear formidable enough to deserve recognition in the form of one or more places on the "fusion ticket" to which he evidently looks forward as the outcome of the general movement to beat Tammany, which in his own case is complicated with the particular movement to "down SHEEHAN." For this purpose he avows his willingness to accept a Republican candidate for Mayor, if he be not an offensive partisan. He will not only take President LOW, but if Mr. PLATT really insists upon it he will take Gen. TRACY or Mr. BLISS rather than that SHEEHAN should not be downed.

That is not the way in which things are likely to work this year. The anti-Tammany ticket will not be the result of a dicker and of the recognition of organizations in proportion to the numerical strength claimed by themselves. That method was the most vicious element in the combination which resulted in the election of Mayor STRONG, as the adoption of it was the cause of the most grievous mistakes which the Mayor made in the early days of his administration. If Tammany is to be beaten this year, it will be by the votes of men who will vote against it simply because they know it to represent bad municipal government, whose votes will be cast for good government, and who will find their whole reward in the fact of good government. The straight Republican ticket demanded by LAUTERBACH and PLATT can only be run as a tender to Tammany, with the expectation of restoring the bad old days of deal and dicker when Tammany wins. They will rely upon the blind partisanship of Republican voters to divert to it enough Republican votes to secure the victory of Tammany. To guard against this it would no doubt be good politics for the Citizens' Union, other things being equal, to name a Republican for Mayor, provided he be a man, like President LOW, who is a non-partisan in municipal affairs. Such a nomination would make the subsequent nomination of another Republican by the Republican machine as ridiculous as it would be mischievous. But in any case it would be suicidal for the Citizens' Union to "recognize organizations," whether the organization which demands recognition be the Platt Republicans or the Purroy Democracy.

RESPECTABLE RACING.

That must have been an insensible spectator at the last day of the May meeting at Morris Park on Saturday who did not enjoy the spectacle. It was a perfect day, as Morris Park is a perfect place for the sport. Not since Jerome Park was in its glory in the days of its founders has there been a prettier race meeting. And the racing was worthy of its setting. People who find nothing picturesque or exciting in such a rattling finish as that for the Belmont stakes or in watching the clever manoeuvring that attended the finish for the Amateur Handicap, with some of the most skillful and best-known of gentlemen riders in the saddle, are doubtless more to be pitied than blamed. But also they are to be blamed if they make their own insensibility the measure of the permissible enjoyments of other people and institute crusades against all horse racing to "diminish the public stock of harmless pleasure."

There have been abuses connected with the turf in this country, but it takes a rustic moralist to maintain that there is no way of getting rid of them except by putting a stop to horse racing altogether. On the other hand, it will scarcely be denied that the abuses would have called for some regulation, even without reference to the anti-gambling amendment to the State Constitution. The race meetings conducted by the Racing Association under the existing law show that the abuses have been effectually rectified. The scene of Saturday recalled, as we have said, the old days of Jerome Park, and it recalled them especially in that now, as then, the spectators seemed to have gathered to see a pretty and inspiring sight, whereas in the interval a good many race courses bore the air not so much of pleasure as of business. A very great proportion of the crowds seemed, not to be enjoying recreation, but plying their vocation. The horses were to them primarily a "lay-out," or apparatus for gambling, and the show of no account except in the opportunities it afforded for winning or losing money. A pleasure seeker to whom betting is merely incidental to the interest of the game is a much more agreeable object than a gambler whose only interest in the game is his interest in the stakes. It is desirable that the former class should increase and the latter decrease; and that is the actual effect of racing as conducted under the present law by Mr. BELMONT and his associates. One result is that the picturesque aspect of racing receives more attention than it did in the days when racing was a variant of faro dealing, and that all the niceties of costume and appointment which contribute so much to that aspect are much more carefully looked out for than they were in those days. The demonstration that racing can be conducted respectably is an assurance that we are not likely to lose one of the most interesting of public spectacles.

IRISH TAXATION.

It is a pity that the Irish members should have prejudiced by their behavior a case which, if it be not wholly meritorious, at all events deserves the most serious examination. The claim that Ireland has for many years been overtaxed and that the contributions to the imperial revenue that have been exacted from her are out of proportion to her ability to pay does not rest upon conjecture or declamation. It rests upon the testimony of disinterested experts. It is necessary to the good name of England that it should receive a fair examination.

Of course, the claim is not popular in England. The relief of the Irish taxpayer means the increase of the burden upon the British taxpayer. Accordingly the British members of the House of Commons are willing enough, without themselves making any serious inquiry into the facts, to be rid of a troublesome question by having the Irish members take a perfectly untenable position in relation to it. The position which a number of Irish members, headed by REDMOND, took in regard to it is untenable and even preposterous. It is absurd to pretend that a man is a martyr to anything resembling a principle when he insists upon introducing his favorite grievance contrary to parliamentary rules. The position taken by the "martyred" Irishmen is in effect that the House shall do no business except the correction of the overtaxation of Ireland.

It is true these Irishmen have something to say for themselves. It is that they have never by mere force of reason succeeded in making any of their grievances to be considered in England. It is only by calling attention to these grievances in unpermitted ways and at the risk of getting themselves disliked that they can hope to get a hearing. ROGERS, the poet, when he was accused of saying ill-natured things, made answer: "But my voice is weak, and if I said good-natured things nobody would hear me." The excuse of the Irish agitators is similar, for disorderly methods of agitation, ranging from parliamentary obstruction to hamstringing cattle and shooting landlords. If Parliament would take the Irish claim of excessive taxation into real consideration it would deprive Irish members of any excuse for promoting that claim by disorderly procedures.

When Senator MORGAN's voice "quivers," what is it a sign of? On Saturday he was called to order by Senator HALE, and the Chairman, Senator GALLINGER, sustained the point of order. He was criticising and even denouncing the action of the House, which is as clearly disorderly in the Senate as it would be to appear in a state of intoxication in the Chamber. But when the venerable and ferocious Alabamian rose to appeal from the decision of the Chair, the dispatches say that there was a "slight quiver" in his voice. Instantly Senator HALE, to "relieve the situation," withdrew the point of order. Then Senator QUAY moved to lay the pending question on the table. After which Senator MORGAN again took the floor and went on to say the same things he had been saying, and worse ones. He was not again checked, and rambled on until he chose to stop. Apparently the Senate is powerless when Senator MORGAN has a "quiver" on.

A reasonable time will elapse, we suppose, before the President names another Minister to Turkey in place of Dr. ANGELL. The right of the Turkish Government to declare him unacceptable cannot be questioned, but when a Minister, appointed and confirmed, is found to be persona non grata by the sovereign to whom he is accredited it is not customary to be in a hurry about the choice of another Minister to send in his place. The objection of the Sultan to Dr. ANGELL is understood to be based on his supposed sympathy with the missionaries, who, as a class, are not fond of the Turk. The real ground of objection is that Dr. ANGELL, like every other civilized man, has experienced emotions of indignation and abhorrence at the work of the Grand Assassin in Armenia. But where can the President find an American citizen sufficiently intelligent and well informed to be worthy of the appointment who has not spoken his mind about the Armenian massacres in language too forcible to be pleasant to Turkish ears? The doughfaces of the European concert have made the Grand Assassin arrogant and self-assertive.

That the sensational press has added new terrors to suicide is shown in the letter explaining his act left by VON ENTRESS, the last words of which deserve to be preserved forever among notable "last words." "Let me down softly," he wrote, and died. He was hopelessly sick and poor, and believed he was right in taking his own life. But the way "yellow journalism" dishes up horrors made him pause on the brink of the grave. He stopped long enough to deplore the "stories that are told" (in his haste forgetting the awful pictures supplied by the art department) and to urge the reporters to respect his family. "Let me down softly." This is unique. It belongs to this time and place. The speculators in nasty "newspapers" have made such an impression that even the suicide thinks of them with horror as he is about leaving this world for another in which, we all hope, there is no "yellow journalism."

Some few sane Theosophists have been in a "frame of mind" because an ironical remark of Dr. FRANZ HARTMAN, a bigbug Theosophist of Germany, has been distorted and misinterpreted. It seems that Dr. HARTMAN did not declare that the mahatmas had appointed him successor to SHAKESPEARE. On the contrary, he merely said that his appointment to succeed SHAKESPEARE would be no more improbable than H. B. FOULKE's appointment to succeed Mme. BLAVATSKY. This seems quite reasonable and untheosophical. Still Dr. HARTMAN would doubtless be a much abler representative of SHAKESPEARE than the various spirits of him which have appeared at séances, making their presence known by unintelligible knocks, and exhibiting in their brief remarks deplorable ignorance and bad manners.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a single day the Illinois Senate has turned its attention long enough from speculation in gas and street railroad stocks to kill a bill providing for the compulsory vaccination of pupils in the public schools and to put on third reading a bill appropriating $1,000 for a portrait of ex-Gov. ALTGELD. The Illinois Senate is certainly a great institution. There is a noble consistency about its work which even the severest critics cannot fail to recognize.

—A thick pamphlet issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is devoted to loving encomiums on "The Helpful Hen." The title does not, as might be suspected, refer to any well-known contributors to political, financial, and social information, but to the fact that "while everything else in Kansas has been going to rack and ruin," the fowls of the State have attended strictly to business, and last year earned enough clear cash for their owners to make up for economic and climatic eccentricities amounting to $3,333,562. Evidently the Kansas hen really is helpful, and well deserves a big pamphlet all to herself.

—Montreal is disposed to be rather proud of the earthquake which visited it last Thursday evening. The disturbance would have been regarded as a trifle in South America or Japan, but Canadian nerves have not yet recovered from the shaking up recently given them by KIPLING's verses, and were ready to vibrate at the hint of an excuse. And this time the excuse was not a bad one, for the earth growled savagely and houses rocked in a truly disconcerting manner. The shocks came a little after 10 o'clock. There were two of them, with a rumble between, and others before and after, making the incident as symmetrical as could be desired. In the theatres there came near being serious trouble, for people rose in excitement, and for a moment seemed to be on the verge of panic. A few women fainted, and there were the usual heroes to scream "Be calm!" at the tops of their voices. It is stated that some minutes before the shock came there was a curious rustling of the trees in the city streets and parks. This was noted especially in Dominion Square, and there are those who say they knew from this phenomenon just what was coming. The Montreal people, by the way, are rather learned in regard to earthquakes, for at McGill University there is the best apparatus in the country for recording seismic disturbances, and whenever one of them comes, the university authorities give the local papers full and accurate details of it. They say that in this instance the wave came from the northeast and traveled diagonally, passing off in a southwesterly direction. The shocks themselves lasted about six seconds each, but the entire disturbance, including the rumblings, had the unusual duration of about 65 seconds.

—Believers in finger prints as a means of identification exist elsewhere than in Mark Twain's play. The Inspector General of the Bengal Police has all the confidence of Pudd'nhead Wilson in the practical value of this system, and in a recent report he goes so far as to recommend its adoption, not as an adjunct of the anthropometric method, but as a substitute for it. He says that the finger marks are simpler, cheaper, and more effective than measurements, which is certainly saying a good deal. To take them, he explains, needs no costly and easily deranged instruments; it can be taught much more easily; the "personal equation," due to want of skill or negligence on the part of the operator, is eliminated, and the impressions can be taken in a quarter of the time required for making an anthropometric record. The present method of taking the prints differs somewhat from that followed by the philosopher of Dawson's Landing, and all ten fingers, instead of a single thumb, are put on record. For the material a kind of printer's ink should be used, the best being one which dries rather slowly. When it has been spread on a slab the bulbs of the four fingers of the subject are laid upon it, and then pressed down gently by the hand of the operator. The inked fingers are then placed upon a piece of white card. An impression of the thumbs is obtained in a like way, and then the work is done. "There appear to be," writes FRANCIS GALTON, in commenting on this report, "no external bodily characteristics other than deep scars and tattoo marks comparable in their persistence to these markings, whether they be on the fingers, on the palmar surface of the hands, or on the sole of the foot." In other parts of the body there is no persistence. The features alter, the teeth are a vanishing quantity, while hair has the same bad propensity and changes color, as do the skin and, to some extent, even the iris of the eye. As to these lines, while growth, of course, produces differences, the pattern itself, the shape and arrangement of the ridges and furrows, change wonderfully little.

PERSONAL.

—Now that Ensign STONE's love affairs have become a matter for action by a Cabinet officer, he will probably conclude—that the obstacles in his way are too great to be overcome? Never! The very thought is unendurable. He owes it to the glory of his country, of the navy, and of himself to win the proud Oswegon maiden or perish in the quest. He will prove himself a poor fellow indeed if, with all this opposition to help him, he doesn't succeed.

—Up in Rochester there is a tailor named Cox, who, every once in a while, inveigles a young and ingenuous reporter into his shop and lectures to him for sixteen or seventeen hours on the subject of HOMER. The tailor named Cox doesn't know anything about HOMER, but that fact has not prevented him from inventing, or, to be quite accurate, that fact has enabled him to invent, a theory about the Homeric poems which, if not impressive as a theory, is remarkable enough, considering its source, to excite amused wonder in people who know something about the subject, and to persuade those who don't that they have discovered an unknown scholar and philosopher. When one of those who don't happens to be a reporter, he goes back to his office and writes a long article to the effect that Cox, the tailor, says the Iliad and Odyssey are not traditions based on fact, as people have foolishly supposed, but parables of the "Pilgrim's Progress" sort, in which eyes sufficiently clear—the eyes of Cox, that is—can see the whole science of government and morals. One of these articles has been published in Rochester every six months for fifteen or twenty years. The Democrat and Chronicle had one last week, exactly like all its predecessors, and like them all, claiming to be a startling novelty. The tailor named Cox deserves congratulations on the success with which, generation after generation, he gets his crazy absurdities into print.

Sometimes Costly.

Experience is a great teacher, but does not keep a free school.—Galveston News.

Filial Appreciation.

Economical and Wealthy Father—Do you know, my son, what strict economy would do for you?

Robert—I know what it has done for me, father, and I respect you for it.—Harlem Life.

A Drawback.

"Much better, isn't it, to own your own home and pay no rent?"

"It is in a general way; but it has its disadvantages. A fellow can't go around driving nails anywhere he pleases in the woodwork of his own house, you know."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A REPLY TO MR. BLAUSS.

Object of the Brooklyn Ethical Association—Denials Made by C. M. Higgins to "Dropping into Buddhism."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the slashing letter of your correspondent, John Lincoln Blauss, on "Dropping into Buddhism" in your issue of May 24, and wish to submit the following in reply.

Mr. Blauss seems to imagine so "many vain things" and "knows so many things that are not so," particularly about the Brooklyn Ethical Association, its Oriental friends, &c., that I will now endeavor to set him right as to his facts, which he has got rather twisted, in assuming his heroic attitude of Christian champion against "the moral black plague of India"—whatever that may mean.

Now, first: Does it not strike Mr. B. as a little silly to conclude that because a Hindu or a Buddhist lectures before a certain society and that society treats him in a gentlemanly, respectful, and sympathetic way, that this proves that the members of that society are consequently Buddhist or Hindu devotees or converts? Does the listening to the exposition of a man's doctrine and the fact of being an interested and respectful observer of his ceremonial or ritual constitute a logical and necessary equivalent of an absolute or even quasi-acceptance of his system? A Democrat who attends a Republican meeting to hear its arguments, study its platform, and see and admire its great men, therefore becomes a Republican in fact! A Protestant who enters a Catholic church to observe its ritual, learn its doctrine, and enjoy the charm and pomp of its service becomes, of course, a devout Catholic. This seems to be about the logic of the Blauss letter.

Now, "The Brooklyn Ethical Association" is simply an educational society, not in any way partisan or sectarian, and not committed to any creed or dogma. Its main purpose, as stated in its Constitution, is simply the scientific study of ethics, politics, religion, biology, &c. Its purpose is not the blind acceptance of anything on faith, or the mere worship of one, no matter how ancient or how modern. Its work is the free, untrammeled study of all the subjects mentioned from the rational standpoint and by the scientific method. Now this attitude and purpose may strike Mr. Blauss as something quite reprehensible, and as being so "cocksure" and "infallible" as he calls it, but nevertheless a few of us in Brooklyn and elsewhere are firmly convinced that it is quite a sensible, manly, and good thing, and we shall continue to act right along that line, notwithstanding the lack of Mr. B.'s approval.

In the pursuit of the objects stated our society has secured authorized representatives from abroad or profound students at home of each great religion or philosophy to address us from time to time. Thus, in the last season of 1896 and 1897 the society has given a most unique, valuable, and instructive course of lectures on the "Evolution of Ethics," which has included the following subjects by experts, both native and foreign:

"Ethics of the Hindus," "Ethics of Zoroaster and the Parsis," "Buddhism," "The Chinese Sages," "The Greek Philosophers," "The Hebrews," "The Mohammedans," "Ethics of the New Testament," "The German Schools," "Utilitarian Ethics," and, finally, "Ethics of Evolution."

Now, let us ask the accurate Mr. Blauss, who has accused us of being so "cock sure" and "infallible" about everything, why it is that when he charged us with becoming Buddhist or Hindu converts and devotees, because we have listened to and studied under representatives of those creeds, he did not also accuse us of becoming Parsees, Stoics, Epicureans, Taoists, Jews, Mohammedans, and also devotees of Confucius? I suppose Mr. Blauss's idea is that each time we hear a lecture we become a convert and devotee of that system. Hence, Mr. Editor, you will see on looking over the list given that, according to Mr. Blauss's logic, we should be called the great religious chameleon of the age.

No wonder this work disturbs Mr. Blauss and men like him, who would evidently never have found any fault with us if we had studied Christianity only, and not given any thought to the other great religions and philosophies of the world which have done so much for humanity, and even for Christianity itself.

Talking about Hindu and Buddhist, Mr. Blauss does not seem to know the difference between them. He calls our friend Swami Vivekananda a Buddhist priest! Now, he is neither a Buddhist nor a priest. He is a Hindu monk, and is a teacher of the Hindu, Vedantic, or Brahman religions. I do not intend, Mr. Editor, to make of your columns a primer of comparative religion for Mr. Blauss's special benefit, but by looking up the subject he may learn the difference before he makes the next onslaught on the "moral black plagues of Asia." On this point he can get a good deal of help from our last course of lectures, as soon as they are in print. I will say here, however, for the sake of the gayety of the occasion that to confound the two systems as Mr. Blauss has done would be just about as if one should assume that a Jew was necessarily a Christian, which will, of course, make "our smiling friend," the Swami, smile the more. Now, with as much ignorance and bad taste, he has seen fit to call the Swami "a philosophical quack," but he needs no defense on that charge to any one who knows him, and particularly not from the hands of a man who does not know him any better than to call him a Buddhist priest. He has lectured before Yale and Harvard students, and we think he is regarded as anything but an Oriental, philosophical quack by the Faculties of those colleges.

The next man who arouses your correspondent's ire and has drawn out his letter of inaccuracies is H. Dharmapala, a Buddhist monk from Ceylon. Dharmapala gave two addresses on Buddhism before our association, has given several lectures in Chicago, Boston, New York, and elsewhere, and was so well pleased with the hospitable and "Christian" style with which he had been received so far in this country that, happening to be in Brooklyn at the time of a great festival in his religion, he invited the members of our society and many others to attend his celebration of the Buddha's birthday, on the full moon night in the month of May, which celebration he gave with the Buddhist ceremonies as near as he could with the facilities afforded by his Brooklyn friends. Even that grand old Christian, Father Malone of Brooklyn, was so far corrupted by us that on request of a prominent member he actually loaned his censer for the occasion. We suppose, therefore, that Father Malone, too, is now a fully-fledged Buddhist, like the rest of us, and has thus put himself in the pot—or, we should rather say, in the censer—with the rest of the crowd.

If, however, it will help the good Christian Blauss to ease up on the gravity of our offense, we will say that in this little affair of the Buddha's birthday the Brooklyn Ethical Association was simply the guest and not the host of our Buddhist brother.

The artistically printed invitations which each guest received from Dharmapala contained in the lower left-hand corner the pre-Buddhistic and post-Buddhistic legend, "Refreshments." This mystical legend we think we have sometimes seen on Christian cards, and, being interpreted, will explain the "blessed lemonade and crackers" which Mr. Blauss raves over.

I think, Mr. Editor, that we will all begin to see about this time that our friend Blauss has certainly contributed to the gayety of two cities, if not to the "gayety of nations," in taking himself so seriously and misunderstandingly in this whole matter.

At this point I wish to say, although it may shock Mr. Blauss, that, individually, I much regretted the non-arrival of the ancient statue of Buddha, for I was anxious to see what this debasing and horrible idol was, which I had been early taught that these heathens worshipped, and I was anxious to see, if I could, why it was so vile for the Buddhists to use their statue of Buddha exactly as the Christians use a statue of a saint, which latter is not considered vile at all. Perhaps Mr. B. can tell us.

Now, seriously, Mr. Editor, there has been so much misunderstanding and misrepresentation about the work and motives of these Orientals in America and of the people who are friendly to them here, that it is high time that all persons like Mr. Blauss get down at once from their rollicking hobby-horse of ignorance and bigotry and stand on the broad ground of "sweet reasonableness," intelligent liberality, and a common humanity, and try to understand and respect the mental attitudes and motives of all these people. Let us try to learn what these Orientals can teach us of their own creeds and races, so much misunderstood and misrepresented by Christians, and try to have a little broad human sympathy for all creeds and peoples—at least try to know them intelligently before we talk against them. We make a great fuss about sending our missionaries to these races and getting a hearing from them, but some of us seem to make a terrible objection if any of these Orientals try to talk to us and explain to us their creeds. Is this just or consistent or worthy of our pretensions of freedom and superiority? Christianity, with all its efforts in the past, has practically made no impression on these old creeds and races. Is it not worth our while to try to find out the reason why?

Now it is a general ignorance, prejudice, and misrepresentation against the old creeds and races such as Mr. Blauss shows, that the Brooklyn Ethical Association, and kindred associations and individuals who have been harboring and encouraging our Oriental brothers, would like to see removed and a better and truer understanding of our fellow-men in all parts of the world brought about. And it is thought that there is no better way to do this than to have the true blue—or, I should rather say, the true yellow—natives from those distant lands come to us and tell us from their own lips and eyes what their creeds are, and let us see what manner of men they are themselves in fraternal converse. We want them also to bring their so-called "idols" and ceremonies with them as much as they please, so that we can get really acquainted with them also. Men like Mr. Blauss may not agree with us in this opinion, but I regard it as a great favor and a great education to the American people for these men to come among us and instruct us in this way, and I shall certainly continue to help and encourage them in this good work wherever I can. What I ask for them, therefore, is only a fair, respectful, and cordial hearing, and not a merely condescendingly patronizing attention which a man like Mr. Blauss might be reluctantly induced to give them.

As to the "blast of withering common sense" which Mr. Blauss refers to, perhaps he can explain how he would apply that blast to the work of the Brooklyn Ethical Association. And do we understand that he would apply this so-called withering process to the miracles and doctrines of Christianity as freely as he would to the miracles and doctrines of Buddhism? And are we also to understand him to say that Christians never listen to, or "regard with awe what they do not understand," but that only members of our society and Buddhists do this? These few trifles require explanation.

It may be proper to here call Mr. Blauss's attention to the fact that the majority of our members are, or confess to be, Christians of all stripes, from Roman to Unitarian, and I am happy to say that we have also some Jews among us, as well as some rationalists, agnostics, &c., and I will now ask Mr. Blauss to explain himself about a little charge he makes against the Brooklyn Ethical Association and its individual members. He says: "They repudiate the most vigorous moral teaching which ever angered the consciousness of men and accept with solemn satisfaction the flabbiest, most inconsequential and emasculating dogma which ever blighted the destiny of a great people." Now I would like to know what he is here talking about. Will Mr. Blauss please define what is the specific vigorous moral teaching that we repudiate, either as a society or as individuals? I was not aware that we repudiated any vigorous moral teaching, no matter whether it originated with Jew or Christian, Buddhist, stoic, or Confucian. I would also like to have Mr. Blauss clearly define the flabby, emasculating dogma, &c., which, according to Mr. Blauss, we have now adopted.

In this whole matter I wish to finally add that I speak as an individual member, and not in any official capacity, but I think I voice our general sentiment.

CHARLES M. HIGGINS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 27, 1897.

DECORATION DAY, 1897.

From The Independent.

No more for these the cannon's thunder pealing,
No more for these the pride of martial tramp;
No lurking spy around their rest is stealing;
No sentry walks to guard the silent camp.

No more the soldiers toil in weary marches,
No more the hosts engage in deadly fray;
And now beneath the gloomy yews and larches
They wait the trumpet of the Judgment Day.

Strew ye their graves with pansies, rose, and lily;
Pansies for memory, roses for their fame,
Lilies for love which never may grow chilly
But fan the patriot's fervor into flame.

No sound is heard to-day of warlike clangor,
Of sharp command, or bugles' warning blast;
But here arise, without a thought of anger,
The stirring memories of the long time past.

From cloudless skies there came a peal of thunder,
And all men stood awestruck and sore amazed
To see disunion strive to rend asunder
The stately fabric which our fathers raised.

The Dragon's teeth were sown; and quick upspringing
From field and workshop came men's heavy tread;
And bold defiance to all foemen flinging,
War drew the sword and Peace in terror fled.

Brandished the Northern Thor his mighty hammer,
Wielded the Southern Mars his falchion keen;
And then arose throughout the land the clamor
Of such a fight as ne'er before was seen.

From home and fireside in the olden manor,
Leaving behind their children, wives, and kin,
They rallied underneath our glorious banner,
And gave their lives the sacred fight to win.

They brought with them self-sacrifice, devotion,
Ready to fight and die, if die they must,
Ere that old flag, supreme o'er earth and ocean,
Should fall and trail dishonored in the dust.

They fought no dwarfs; each grappled with a giant;
Each champion's heart was filled with martial fire;
Each on his inborn courage was reliant;
None brought to shame the surname of his sire.

These saved the Union—union which had perished
But for the courage which their deeds revealed;
No stripes were taken from the flag they cherished,
No star was blotted from its azure field.

The old survivors of that fight victorious,
Some still remain, yet leave us one by one;
They die, but never die their actions glorious—
They die, but lives the work so nobly done.

They pass away as pass the Summer roses,
Each withering slowly on the stalk of life;
Each soon shall join some comrade who reposes,
Forever freed from human care and strife.

They fought no cowards in those days of terror,
Each hero wrestled with a hero foe.
'Twas four long years ere truth prevailed o'er error,
Ere patriot union laid disunion low.

Peace reigns supreme, and War is here no longer,
The dark-faced Hate slinks scowling to his den,
The broken chain of union welded stronger!
And warring States once foes are friends again.

Then speak not harshly of the foes who fought us,
Who bravely for their cause threw life away;
Honor the Blue for all the good they wrought us,
But drop a tear of kindness for the Gray.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Newark, N. J.

DYNASTIC PLOT IN ATHENS

According to a Russian Source of Information Premier Ralli is Gravely Implicated in It.

LONDON TIMES MAKES DENIAL

No Signs of Such a Movement, that Journal Says—Some Greeks Encouraged by the Prospect of a General European War.

LONDON, May 31.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says to-day:

"From a Russian source comes news of a conspiracy against King George of Greece far more deeply rooted than was supposed. There is indubitable evidence that Premier Ralli and his colleagues in the Cabinet are gravely implicated in a plot to overthrow the dynasty."

The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"The reports of alarming anti-dynastic troubles, published abroad, cause surprise here, as there is no sign of any such movement, nor is any prominent politician likely to commit himself to an anti-dynastic programme.

"Turkey's continued arming and the reported Russian preparations, with other rumors of a bellicose character, raise the hopes of some of the Greek newspapers that Greece may yet benefit from a general European war. But the majority of the nation, sobered by a sad experience, is only desirous that Europe should protect Greece against her conqueror.

"There is no reason to fear that either Bulgaria or Servia will abandon the policy it has followed thus far. The Turkish troops who have been sent to the Servian and Bulgarian frontiers are only intended to replace those who were withdrawn just before the war began."

ATHENS, May 30.—Dispatches from Lamia report forward movements by the Turks of a suspicious character.

KING GEORGE TO THE CZAR.

Sends a Telegram, It Is Alleged, Urging Russian Intervention on Behalf of Greece.

LONDON, May 31.—The Athens correspondent of The Standard says:

"King George paid a visit to M. Onou, the Russian Minister, yesterday, (Saturday,) and, after a two hours' interview sent a long telegram to the Emperor Nicholas asking him to intervene on behalf of Greece."

MUSSULMAN RAID IN CRETE.

Sortie Made from Candia and the Village of Kalivia Burned.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch to The Times from Canea, Island of Crete, dated Sunday, says that armed Mussulmans made a sortie from Candia Saturday night, and burned the village of Kalivia, killing fourteen. The dispatch adds: "This is certain to have serious consequences, as it will incense the Cretans, who will make reprisals."

ENGLAND'S GOOD WILL TO GREECE.

The Prince of Wales Desires the Presence of Constantin at the Jubilee.

LONDON, May 30.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says:

"It appears that the Prince of Wales has expressed his personal desire that the Crown Prince Constantin should come to London for the jubilee festivities, and this is regarded as indicative of English good will toward Greece."

CENSORSHIP IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

No Greek Gossip Allowed—Traders in Greek Securities to be Arrested.

LONDON, May 31.—The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says:

"The Sultan has ordered the official censors to suppress any sympathetic allusion to or anxieties concerning the Greek royal family or to mention the improvement in Greek funds. The police in that section of the city have been ordered to arrest all persons dealing in Greek securities."

Gen. Miles Meets Constantin.

ATHENS, May 30.—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived yesterday at Lamia, visited the Greek lines, and subsequently took luncheon with the Crown Prince Constantin.

A German View of Peace Terms.

BERLIN, May 30.—The Kölnische Zeitung says that Greece will be compelled to pay a large indemnity, to reduce her army to 20,000 men, and to give up her fleet.

THE CONGO ATROCITIES.

Lame Reply to the Charges of Missionary Sjoblooms.

LONDON, May 31.—Gov. Wahis of the Congo Free State has a column letter in The Times this morning, controverting the statements recently made by Missionary Sjoblooms in this city, at a public meeting at Exeter Hall, where the subject of West African Christian missions was under consideration

He admits many of the charges are true, such as the mutilations and the severing of hands by the soldiers, which, he says, is a native custom extremely difficult to eradicate. He admits that an attack was made on the village of Mandewanglga, and that many cruelties were practiced there.

But he declares that all these offenses either have been punished or are being investigated. The latter is, on the whole, less a denial of the offenses imputed by the missionaries than a justification of the Congo administration.

The Times, commenting editorially on the reply of Gov. Wahis, thinks it incomplete, and expresses regret that the charges against the Congo Free State cannot be submitted to a full and searching inquiry.

NORWEGIAN TOWN WIPED OUT.

Namsos, Near the Mouth of the Namsen River, Destroyed by Fire.

CHRISTIANIA, May 30.—The town of Namsos, Province of North Trondhjem, near the mouth of the Namsen River, on the Namsen Fiord, west coast of Norway, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The flames, fanned by a fierce wind, spread so rapidly that the 1,800 inhabitants were unable to save even their furniture.

MAY BE A NEW ATLANTIC LINE.

Frenchmen Propose a Service Between St. Malo and Queenstown.

LONDON, May 31.—The Times's correspondent at Cork says:

"A syndicate of French merchants from Saint Malo, in the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine, near the mouth of the Rance, has approached the Cork Harbor Commission with a proposal to establish a regular steamer service between Saint Malo and Queenstown for French and American passenger traffic.

"It is understood that an English company is now in treaty with the Treasury for the purchase of the Waterford, Dungarvon and Lismore Railway, with the object of diverting from the Dublin-Holyhead route the American-South Ireland traffic to the route via Rosslare and Pembroke."

The Canadian-British Line.

LONDON, May 31.—The Times publishes this morning a letter from the ship-building firm of Peterson, Tate & Co., of Newcastle, in which it declines to enter into a controversy with the Allan Steamship Company on the subject of the conditions of the provisional agreement between Peterson, Tate & Co., and the Dominion Government for the proposed fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain. The firm expresses itself, however, as fully prepared to carry out its contract, and is confident of the success of the new service.

Mr. Porter at La Fayette's Tomb.

PARIS, May 30.—Ambassador Porter, former Vice President Stevenson, Senator Wolcott, Gen. Paine, retiring Consul General Morss, Henry Vignaud, Theodore Stanton, Honorary Secretary of the American University Dinner Club, with a number of members of the club and of embassy and consulate officials, to-day went to the tomb of La Fayette in the Cemetery of Picpus, Faubourg Saint Antoine, and placed there a magnificent wreath and other floral decorations.

Pisa Cathedral Disaster.

PISA, Italy, May 30.—The official report of the disaster at the cathedral yesterday, upon the occasion of the unveiling of an image of the Virgin, when a candle fell, setting fire to the building and causing a panic, shows that nine were killed and twenty-one others seriously injured. Most of the victims are women and all of them residents of Pisa.

Foreign Naval Notes.

In British ships the proportion of foreigners to every 100 British subjects is 17.90.

It is proposed giving warrant rank to the engine room artificers in the English Navy.

For foreign navies the private shipyards of the United Kingdom are building twenty-eight vessels.

The French naval programme has been drawn up with the idea that naval operations will be carried on outside French waters.

The Turbinia, the new vessel built to show the application of the compound steam turbine to marine propulsion, recently made a speed of 32.75 knots per hour.

In speaking of the new powder-pneumatic gun it is said to be able to throw a projectile of tremendous destructive power against unarmored shipping, and in the case of pursuit by a torpedo catcher the latter might be attacked at a short range with a prospect of success depending on the accuracy of fire which experience shows can be achieved.

It appears that the gun that blew out its breech plug on board the Sissoi Veliki was not one supplied by Canet, nor was it designed by that firm. It was one of the Russian Abukhoff pattern. The explosion did not arise in the loading—that is, while entering a cartridge in the breech—but the piece was fired before the breech plug was completely closed. This accentuates the stress to be laid on the safety gear which renders it impossible to fire a gun until the breech is completely shut and locked.

The battleship which France proposes to lay down is to be 400 feet long and 65 feet 7 inches beam, and is to have a displacement of 12,500 tons. Water-tube boilers will be used, and the horse power is to be 15,500, which will drive her at a speed of 18 knots an hour. She will have triple screws, which is a radical departure for vessels of her class. The new French cruisers are also to have triple screws, and it is calculated that they will make a speed of 21 knots an hour. Their tonnage is 7,550, on a length of 426 feet 6 inches.

ACTED WITH HER LOVER DEAD.

Miss Halchon Mohr Sang in "Dr. Syntax" at Camden in Spite of Grief.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 30.—The opera "Dr. Syntax" was produced in the Opera House here last night by the Woodbury Paint and Powder Club, an association of amateurs. Miss Halchon Mohr of Philadelphia was cast for Niobe.

Just before the curtain went up she was informed of the death of her affianced husband, which had just occurred. She was almost prostrated by the news, but was solicited to try and go on with her rôle. The house was densely packed with a fashionable audience, and Miss Mohr finally consented.

Miss Mohr played with great vigor, and sang so that she was frequently applauded. At the end of each appearance upon the stage she had to be assisted to a dressing room, where she would give way to her feelings until it was time for her to return to the stage. The audience was in ignorance of the grief that had come to the young woman until the curtain was about to be rung down upon the last scene, when the announcement was made.

DR. HAMILTON GRIFFIN FOUND.

The "Promoter" Has Been Practicing Medicine in Pittsburg Since April 27.

PITTSBURG, May 30.—Jean Baptiste Le Blanc, or Dr. Hamilton Griffin, who obtained some notoriety by his financial operations in New York and on the Pacific coast, has been living in seclusion in Pittsburg since April 27. He is practicing medicine at 177 Wylie Avenue, in a poor section of the city.

Dr. Griffin was discovered by a newspaper man, who recognized him by a picture in a New York paper.

When seen in his rooms, the doctor admitted his identity and said:

"This is all most unfortunate. I am much misunderstood. These companies which I organized in New York are all legitimate concerns—every one of them. I was the unfortunate one always. I have dropped my money in experimenting only to see some one else reap the fruits of my time and labor."

Dr. Griffin, it is said, already had interested two well-known Pittsburg men in a "scheme," but no money had been advanced. He also had bargained, it is reported, for $900 worth of diamonds from a wholesale jeweler here.

Late to-night Mrs. Griffin came down town and tried to get the news of her husband's being in Pittsburg suppressed. She said she and the doctor had been "in hard luck," and she did not think it right that they be bothered further. She admitted that about "one-fifth" of the charges printed about Dr. Griffin were true.

At the boarding house it was learned that Griffin intended leaving town to-morrow. The Pittsburg police are watching him.

WARREN FARMER MURDERED.

Burglars Clubbed and then Shot Isaac J. Hill.

WARREN, Ohio, May 30.—Isaac J. Hill, a farmer, living at Farmington, was murdered last night by burglars. He lived with his aged mother. The robbers broke into the house, and after binding and otherwise maltreating the mother, went upstairs to where Hill slept. They first clubbed him and then shot him. There were evidences in the house this morning of a terrible struggle. So far as is known, the robbers got nothing, as Mrs. Hill says there was no money in the house. There is no clue to the murderers.

Priest Has Pool Room Raided.

Father Brann of St. Agnes's Church went to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station yesterday and asked Capt. Steinkamp if he could not close up a poolroom conducted by Julius Xiques at 684 Third Avenue, within a few doors of the church. Father Brann said that the people in the place made so much noise that those on their way to church were annoyed. Capt. Steinkamp took a squad of men and raided the place, arresting the manager, George Hewitt, and thirteen young men who were playing pool. All the prisoners were released on bail.

Five Years for a Tennessee Banker.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—Yesterday in the Criminal Court at Lebanon, in the case of the State vs. W. E. Hale, the jury found Hale guilty of unlawfully receiving deposits and fixed his sentence at five years in the penitentiary. The case will be appealed. Hale was cashier of the bank of Watertown, which failed about a year ago.

Attractions at the Big Fair.

To-night will be Grand Army night at the Irish Fair. The main exhibition hall has been decorated in honor of the day and the guests. To-morrow night Miss May Irwin will sing Irish songs, and Wednesday night Miss Maggie Cline will sing.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"The Circus Girl" will begin its sixth week at Daly's Theatre this evening. The expectations of a long run are growing stronger with each week. Last week began better than any other since the opening, and went on as well, and if the experience is repeated to-night, there will be one of the largest audiences of the season.

Leaving Buffalo in the morning, the ride through Western New York, the beautiful Mohawk Valley, and down the historic Hudson River, in the magnificent observation car attached to the Lake Shore Limited, makes the finest one-day railroad trip in the world.—Adv.

DR. EATON ON NEW BIRTH

A Reply to Ministers Who Have Criticised His Views of Salvation and Punishment.

CALVIN'S DOCTRINE OF SIN

The Speaker Declares It Is Offensive and Revolting—No Arbitrary Scheme Devised by the Saviour—The Joys of Spiritual Awakening.

The Carnegie Lyceum was well filled yesterday morning, for the Rev. Charles H. Eaton was to make reply to interviews of other clergymen regarding his views on future punishment and the scheme of salvation. Dr. Eaton took as his text the passage from the Gospel of St. John, "Except ye be born again, ye cannot see the Kingdom of Heaven."

"This," said Dr. Eaton, "evidently refers to the realization of a new truth that is forced on the mind through an awakened conscience. The teachings of Christ in all the Gospels show that the injunction was to bring about an awakening to evil and an incentive to a quickening of conscience that results in a more powerful concentration of the will power superinducing spirituality. There is a wide distinction between one imbued with wholly carnal motives and desires and one imbued with spiritual desires and purpose. The aim of Christ was to make men look introspectively into their motives.

"Various sects have taken this text and made a dogmatic scheme of salvation from it. Such was the case of Calvin. His scheme of salvation, based on this text, is revolting. Calvin taught that the newborn infant, innocent and pure, in itself was the receptacle of the seed of sin, and consequently was foredoomed to punishment. It is impossible to subscribe to such a revolting doctrine.

"The supposition that all men are incapable of good until they are born again is not true. The awakening of the conscience to higher spiritual conceptions is alike true of other religions. There is a great difference between the life of one carnally influenced and one guided by spiritual motives."

Dr. Eaton then discussed the question of heredity. He declared that there is no arbitrary scheme of salvation. There was more than one way, and that the injunction that ye shall be born again prescribed no method or no scheme of salvation. Some, he said, found no difficulty of ascertaining the pleasures of spiritual existence owing to spiritual environments, others were brought to a realization of the truth by great moral convulsions.

"There is," said Dr. Eaton, "a positive as well as a negative side to the results of the injunction that 'ye be first born again.' The main thing in the text is that mankind shall be awakened to the spiritual truths. Many clergymen in interviews concerning the declarations made from this pulpit have shown an inability to grasp the definition of the text. They have been questioned, and have declared that the teachings were against future punishment. The Gospel of Christ is a Gospel of love. The idea of eternal punishment is abhorrent and repugnant to the teachings of Christ. 'For He so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son.'

"The Father saw in mankind the struggle to override the evil and sinfulness of depravity, and Christ was sent to idealize in His person and life an ennobling example. The chief motive of the text is to cause an awakened conscience and a realization of the truths of spirituality.

"We are told in another passage of the Bible that 'Whatsoever ye sow that also shall ye reap.' Sin and depravity bring with them their own punishment as well as an awakened conscience results in spiritual joys and pleasures. We are as surely punished for a violation of the spiritual laws as we are for the infraction of natural laws. 'That ye be born again' doesn't mean an appeal to prudence. There is no such selfish design in the text that the fear of eternal punishment should be held out as a motive for repentance. It did not appeal to the sordid selfishness of mankind, but was a signal note to examine and investigate and discern the glories and the rewards of truth.

"The Saviour saw that there was a consciousness in men of the right, and it was His intention to prompt them to investigate and ascertain for themselves the glories, the beauties, and the rewards of a spiritual awakening. He held not out to men a fear of eternal punishment, but an inducement to gain a mastery of themselves and realize the sublimity and the ineffable pleasures that flow from an awakened conscience and a subjugation of depraved purposes and depraved tastes."

A SERMON FOR DEACONESSES.

The Rev. Dr. Brodbeck Preaches to Training School Graduates.

The graduating class of the New York Training School for Deaconesses heard the annual sermon in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning from the lips of the Rev. Dr. William N. Brodbeck, President of the Home for Deaconesses, in Boston. His discourse was based on the words, "He saved others, Himself He cannot save."

"What a strange mixture of truth and falsehood in this taunt," said he. "Though offered in madness, it was a glorious tribute to the world's Saviour. It contains the very element of the Gospel of Christ; with it the truth of His vicarious atonement is proclaimed.

"The charge is partly true, partly false. When regarded as a question of physical valor, Christ could have saved Himself. As the Son of God He could, but as the world's Saviour He could not. Why He could not save Himself and save others, too, cannot, I believe, be explained by finite minds. But this truth is as old as God's universe, and the universe is built upon it.

"If the law of vicarious sacrifice should cease its operations all nature would die. Out of the decay of the Autumn and Winter the beauty and glory of Spring must come. No blessing ever came to man but it came through the operation of this law. Never was a country cleared of its swamps and its miasmas but the early settlers paid the price, and never did conquerors march on to victory but across the bodies of their noblest slain, who died that they might win! He that was instrumental in saving others cannot save himself.

"My dear sisters, you are to devote your lives to Christian service. You are to go out from this hallowed place to give yourselves in service to others. Your life work will be to minister to the poor, to provide for the orphan, to comfort the sick, and to save the sinner. If you are faithful in these duties you will see hours of weariness, moments of pain, days of discouragement. Self-denial and sacrifice are in themselves dark and disagreeable doctrines, but when touched and illuminated by the spirit of love, they become transformed. If, like Christ, you are to lift up the fallen and rescue the perishing, you cannot save yourselves. The love of God must illumine your hearts and prepare them for sacrifice."

The graduates are Lavinia G. Hambley, Gertrude Johnson, Nellie E. Krumrine, Cora J. Lyon, Sara Miller, Florence A. Pierson, Louise A. Reed, Kate Robinson, and Martha Lee Wood.

DR. PETERS ON PRIZE FIGHTS.

He Says He Will Wage a War of Extermination Against Them.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preached yesterday morning at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, on prize fighting. He said:

"The cruelties of the old savagery have been revived in our city. The prize fight, the last survival of the murders of the arena, has come to disgrace our city. There were fifteen of these disgraceful exhibitions in the city last night. Some of our authorities pronounced these contests as simply 'scientific sparrings for points.' I was determined to know the truth. I have the evidence that fights between human beings are almost nightly occurrences.

"The evidence I needed to fight this crying evil I could not get by sitting in my study. I know now whereof I speak, and having the evidence I am determined to wage a relentless war of extermination, and, unmindful of fear or reproach, I will carry this war into every Assembly district of the State. The public sentiment against the prize ring needs to be roused from its slumbers.

"The prize fight must be driven out of decent society. It is the religious business of the Church to do it, and no amount of abuse should drive us from this purpose. The numerous fights already advertised to take place in this city would certainly be stopped by the authorities if the good people stood together in unanimous resistance.

"All the States of the Union, either by legislative enactment or decisions of the court, have driven out prize fighting except Nevada and New York. The ruffians who fight in our streets are sent to prison, the ruffians who fight in the ring are greeted by the applause of the assembled thousands under the sanction of law. Cock fights and dog fights are under the ban of the law, but fights between beings made in the image of God are legalized. Let us hurry to wipe away this foul stain from our fair escutcheon. New York sets the pace for the Nation.

"Like the gladiatorial shows of Rome and the bull fights of Spain, unless speedily stopped, prize fighting will become the great National nuisance and disgrace. Let public sentiment thrust all the prize fighters and their backers into the patrol wagon and bring them up at the bar of justice."

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Effect of the War Has Been Favorable to the Missionaries' Work—Rationalistic Wave Receding.

Reports of an encouraging nature concerning the progress of Christian missions in Japan have lately been received by the American Board. Much anxiety had been felt regarding the work in Japan. Statements from missionaries for some years had been to the effect that the Christian religion was losing its foothold there, and that the Japanese, as they became better educated in the arts and sciences, were becoming rationalistic.

Differences had also arisen between the native Christians and the missionaries relative to the teachings in the schools and colleges, and it was finally found necessary for the American Board to order its missionaries and teachers to withdraw from many of the institutions of learning which had been built or partially supported by mission funds.

When the situation became particularly serious, about two years ago, the American Board sent a deputation of distinguished clergymen to Japan to make a careful investigation into the actual condition of affairs. The report of the deputation was hardly less encouraging than those from their missionaries, but it was decided to still retain their missionaries, on the field for a time at least.

John R. Mott, representative of the World's Student Christian Federation, has just completed a thorough canvass of the present state of affairs, from one end of the land to the other, and, in the course of his report, has this to say:

"The rationalistic wave, which has done so much to chill the life and enthusiasm of the Japanese Church during the last few years, is receding. The ultra-rationalistic feeling which had handicapped aggressive missionary effort is giving way. Since the war the signs of encouragement have greatly multiplied. The war itself, as nothing else could have done, has demonstrated that Christians are not unpatriotic. The attitude of Government officials is, therefore, becoming increasingly favorable to Christianity. Thoughtful people are beginning to realize the need of moral and religious culture, and that Buddhism and Confucianism are not sufficient.

"Christianity has acquired a prestige altogether out of proportion to the length of its history and the number of its adherents. Although on the one hand there are about 40,000 Christians and on the other millions of Buddhists, the two religions are spoken of as equals, and where any distinction is made among educated men it is more frequently in favor of Christianity. In no non-Christian country are students and thinking men so accessible to the influence of Christianity. Wherever you go you find the people willing to hear the Gospel. The oldest workers told us that not for many years have the people been so eager to hear earnest evangelical preaching.

"The Japanese Church is better prepared than ever before in its history for a large and safe work. It is showing a great dissatisfaction with ultra-liberal thought, and has already become aggressive and practical and less speculative. The experience of the past few years has tried and sifted the Church. Its body has been purged not only of members, but of leaders, having unworthy motives. The impression seems to be general that the tide has at last turned and that Japan is about to witness another great spiritual movement like the one of the last decade."

THE CONGREGATIONAL WORK.

Home Missions Will Be Discussed at a Convention in Saratoga.

Congregationalists from all parts of the country will assemble in Saratoga this week to attend the exercises connected with the seventy-first anniversary meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of this city. The sessions will be held in the Washington Methodist Church in that place, and will begin to-morrow evening, with the expectation that all the necessary business will have been transacted by Thursday evening, when the meeting will adjourn.

Gen. O. O. Howard, the President of the society, will open the conference with an address of welcome, and the Rev. F. T. Bayley of Denver will deliver the annual sermon. The succeeding days of the meeting will be devoted to deliberations relative to the past and future work of the society.

Two important papers will be read by the Rev. Drs. Joseph B. Clark and Washington Choate, Secretaries of the society. Clark Bay Mr. is entitled "A Year of Distress," and Dr. Choate will read a paper on "Fixed Factors in Home Missions."

FOR ST. PAUL'S NEW CHURCH.

Cornerstone Laid with Appropriate Ceremony and Service.

The cornerstone of the new St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, of which the Rev. John A. W. Haas is pastor, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The exercises began with the anthem "Trust Ye in the Mighty God," sung by the Luther League chorus of fifty voices under the direction of Emmanuel Schmauk.

An address in German was made by F. W. Oswald, President of the First District Conference of New York Ministers; the Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, spoke briefly in English, and Dr. Haas gave a short history of the church, which is one of the oldest up town. The new structure, which is to be built in English Gothic style, will have a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Two towers either side of the peaked roof will rise to a height of 125 feet. The front will be built of Florentine Vermont marble. The cost of the structure is estimated at $75,000.

B'NAI B'RITH CONVENTION.

Held for the First Time in the Order's Own Home in Yonkers.

Over 100 delegates attended the annual convention of District No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, at the new home of the order, in Yonkers, yesterday morning. The district covers the North Atlantic States, and nearly all the various localities were represented.

President Joshua Kantrowitz called the meeting to order and opened the proceedings by reading his annual report. He said the order had been affected by the hard times and general depression, in common with kindred associations, but was nevertheless prospering. He urged that an efficient corps of workers be designated to obtain publicity for the lodge's charitable and educational work so as to arouse active interest in the order.

After congratulating the delegates and members on the completion of the building at Yonkers, which gives the order its first home in this State, the report concluded by paying tribute to the leaders of the order for the work accomplished.

A Converted Brahmin Speaks.

R. Ramachandrayaja of Madras, a high-caste Bramin who adopted Christianity and lost caste by so doing, spoke to the children of the Calvary Baptist Sunday school, 58th Street near Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon. He was a Judge in the District of Southern India, under the British Civil Service, and graduated from the Madras College, with the degree B. A. Abandoning home, family, and prospects, he embraced Christianity and then came to this country. He received the degree M. D. from the Baltimore Medical College.

Father McLoughlin's Lecture.

A new and original song-lecture entitled "The Smiles and Tears of Erin," composed and delivered by the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, pastor of Transfiguration Church, in Mott Street, was given last evening at the Amphion Theatre, Williamsburg. It was the initial performance of the lecture, and was given for the benefit of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

WORSHIP OF THE FRIENDS

A Day of Devotion in the Midst of the Yearly Meeting of the Orthodox Quakers.

SPIRIT MOVED THEM TO SONG.

It Was an Important Part of Their Services, Though Contrary to the Traditions—A Centennial Celebration to be Held To-night.

Laying aside the worry of business, the Orthodox Friends rejoiced their souls with a whole day of devotion and worship yesterday, at the fourth day of the yearly meeting in the sombre edifice on East Twentieth Street. As early as 9 o'clock, while the ordinary citizen was sipping his coffee and reading his Sunday paper, the followers of William Penn wended their way soberly to the devotional service with which the day of worship opened.

After having prepared themselves by prayer and exhortation, the lessons of the Bible were studied for an hour. Then came the meeting for worship. Filling the body of the bare white meeting house were men and women of all ages. Many of the elder women were in the dark cloaks and scoop-bonnets of early days, but the younger generation were as stylishly dressed as any fashionable congregation in the city. With the hum and bustle of traffic in the neighboring avenue stilled, the spirit of the primitive meetings, however, seemed to return upon the latter-day Quakers. No leader was there, but all sat in becoming silence until the spirit moved a white-haired Friend to lift up his voice in prayer. A sister Friend followed. "The Lord has given us a beautiful morning in which to worship Him," said one of the Friends. "Amen," came from all parts of the house.

Friend Isom P. Wooten expressed a voice on "Truth," in which he declared it was the foundation of all things moral. If folks were truthful, they would be saved, he said. Friend Ruth Pickering also spoke.

At the afternoon meeting for worship the traditions of the early days of the Society of Friends were dispelled. The Friends sang, that was all. Only two songs, and these without the accompaniment of musical instruments, but how worldly it would have seemed to the Quakers of a generation ago! Friend Amos Kenworthy, visiting minister and missionary worker from Kansas, made an address.

Singing was a principal feature at an evening service which was held by the young people. Scripture reading and testimony also came more readily among the young people, and the waits of placid meditation were few and short.

"They are regular Methodists," said a member of the Hicksite Friends who was visiting his brethren. Singing was also one of the leading features in the mission meetings which were held by the Friends, who believe that they who by birthright are of the society may dispense with melodies, but that mission work without music is of little avail. The mission meetings were held in the Twenty-first Ward Mission at 305 East Forty-first Street, where John R. Taber is Superintendent, and in the Colored Mission at 135 West Thirtieth Street, over which Charles W. Lawrence has charge.

The main body of Friends also held a meeting or worship in the evening. To-day the yearly meeting for business will be continued, and in the evening the centennial celebration of the Friends' Boarding School will be observed with a lecture and lantern slide illustrations.

SERMON TO THE FOURTEENTH.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson Tells Why the Citizens Should Honor the National Guard.

Col. Harry W. Michell, accompanied by the staff, field, and line officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Brooklyn, attended special memorial services in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, last evening. The Rev. J. O. Wilson, pastor of the church, who was elected Chaplain of the regiment three years ago, wehn he had a pastorate in Brooklyn, preached the sermon.

The church was decorated with the National colors, and Dr. Wilson wore his Chaplain's uniform in the pulpit. He took for his text Romans, xiii., 7: "Render to all their dues; honor to whom honor." He said in part:

"I am sure that any thoughtful citizen can conceive many reasons why he should honor the soldier. First of all—because the soldier honors the citizen. I think it is not too much to say that the National Guardsman is characteristically a gentleman. Politeness and respect for others is a principle of military life.

"But the citizen should respect the soldier because he is our bulwark of protection against every enemy of our New-World civilization. You are the men who are set for the defense of everything we hold sacred and dear. One of our National characteristics is love of peace. Our soldiers are the surety for peace, both domestic and foreign. The National Guard stands ready to die for peace. It is an act of self-sacrifice that should make the soldier forever honorable in the eyes of the citizen.

"But the Guardsman stands ready to fight and die, not only for peace, but also for the protection of our homes. Suppose a mob should attempt to surge through the streets of this fair city. What was it that prevented a frenzied mob from laying waste the homes of Brooklyn during the great strike of January, 1895? It was the National Guard; the police force was wholly inadequate. Suppose we had had no National Guard at that time. I think we should have had a reign of terror such as made the streets of Paris run red with blood in the time of Robespierre.

"I thought then, and I think now, that the best investment the State of New York ever made was the investment in her armories. And yet during that very strike, when the mob was at the point of breaking forth in frantic revolution, a clergyman in this city publicly advocated in the pulpit the utter destruction of our armories and the immediate disbanding of the National Guard. It was the utterance of a knave or an unthinking fool courting popularity.

"And what shall I say of our flag—our dear old flag. That flag is to us a sacred thing, and our whole Nation feels as Gen. Dix felt when he wrote those terse and memorable words: 'If any one attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot.' Why? Because our flag is the symbol of intelligence, equality, freedom, and Christian civilization. We hail you and greet you and your constituency as defenders of the flag.

"For the officers and members of the Fourteenth Regiment we feel a peculiar interest and pride, because your regiment has a military record and historical antecedents second to no regiment in the State or Nation. For who has not heard of the 'Fighting Fourteenth,' called by their enemies 'Red-legged Devils'? We, the Fourteenth Regiment of to-day, are the proud inheritors of their name and fame; worthy to be their successors, and deserving of your honor; because we stand ready to repeat their deeds of valor if the exigencies of our country shall ever require the sacrifice.

"But, comrades, though you elevate your country's standard to the high pinnacle of fame, your life will still prove a sad, sad failure if the soldier of his country is not also a soldier of the Cross."

MARTINELLI IN BUTLER, N. J.

Franciscans and Pilgrims Celebrate the Pope's Silver Jubilee as One of the Order.

BUTLER, N. J., May 30.—This small village, which is eleven miles from the nearest railroad station, in the heart of the forest land of this State, and can only be reached by a stage route from Paterson, was the scene of the gathering of several thousand Catholics from various parts of the United States to-day.

The occasion was the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anthony of Padua, which is upon the thirty acres of forest land owned and occupied by the Franciscan Brothers. The event also marked the silver jubilee of Pope Leo's entrance in the third order of St. Francis.

The strangers who had come to make the pilgrimage were awakened at 6 o'clock by the pealing of the monastery bells, announcing that the Angelus would be said. After an hour of prayer breakfast was served and a rest taken by the pilgrims until 10 o'clock, at which hour they began to make preparations for the solemn feast in honor of Pope Leo's silver jubilee as a Franciscan.

At 10:30 o'clock Archbishop Mgr. Martinelli, garbed in pontifical robes, accompanied by Church dignitaries and several hundred monks, entered the church in the monastery. Pontifical high mass, which is witnessed only on the occasion of the Pope's or his delegate's visit to a church, was said. The sermon of the day was delivered by the Rev. W. O. Pardow.

At the conclusion of the afternoon services the solemn procession of ecclesiastics, friars, and pilgrims proceeded over the thirty acres of the pilgrimage from shrine to shrine.

The triduum will conclude to-morrow morning. The land owned by the religious order of the Franciscans is the most picturesque in New Jersey, and has been much admired by the pilgrims.

MR. DOLLING IN JERSEY CITY.

He Preached in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church and Explained His Present Mission.

The Rev. Radclyffe Dolling, formerly rector of St. Agatha's parish, Portsmouth, England, conducted the services at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City, yesterday, at the invitation of the Rev. Frederick Mortimer, the rector. He preached at three services. His text at the afternoon service was from Hebrews iv., 16. He told his hearers that it was a great blessing that they could all ascend to heaven as their Lord Jesus Christ had done. He then detailed his work among the sailors in Portsmouth and his work in building St. Agatha's new edifice in that city.

He made no reference to his expulsion from that church by Bishop Davidson, though the matter had been freely talked of among the congregation previous to the service.

After the service he told several members of the church that he has visited America to hunt up some of his old parishioners. He expects to preach in the churches of New York during the Summer, and in the Fall he intends to lecture on "Slum Work," to raise funds to carry out his ideas of reform at home. He also said that Bishop Davidson refused to license him to preach because he refused to do away with the extra services he held on Sundays, and because he sought to establish a third altar which the Bishop did not approve.

He was in the habit of holding nine services each Sunday and three every secular day. He found this necessary because the church was not large enough to accommodate the persons who sought admission. Bishop Thorold, who preceded Bishop Davidson, sympathized with him, he said, and approved his work.

Mr. Dolling said that he had organized a number of trades unions throughout England, and will examine into the labor unions of this country as far as his time will permit.

DEATH OF EDWARD ROWE.

The Oldest Member of the Brooklyn Board of Education Expires—His Useful Career.

Edward Rowe, the oldest member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, died yesterday at his home, 550 Washington Avenue, that city, of a complication of diseases and exhaustion following pneumonia. He was in his eighty-third year, and had been in poor health for several months.

Mr. Rowe was known in Brooklyn educational circles as the "Father of the Board." He was first appointed a Commissioner of Education by Mayor Wood, in 1864, and has served continuously since that time. He was one of the most exacting members of the board, and at every meeting insisted on a full explanation of every measure proposed before he would register his vote. Some of the younger members called him an obstructionist, but the value of his conservatism was so well appreciated that President Swanstrom, following the example of the preceding Presidents, last year appointed him to the important Finance and Supplies Committees.

The point which obtained for Mr. Rowe his reputation as an obstructionist was one he adhered to consistently up to his last attendance at a board meeting. He insisted that every child in Brooklyn was entitled to a seat in a primary school before one was entitled to one in the high school. It was on that principle that he persistently refused to vote for any appropriations for high schools or higher educational courses.

Mr. Rowe's term of office would have expired June 15. Mayor Wurster had already notified him that he was to be reappointed.

Mr. Rowe was born in this city Feb. 17, 1815. He began life as a clerk in a store, and then learned the hatter's trade. He was dissatisfied with the business, and started in a small way as an importer of general goods. He made money rapidly, and became interested in various financial institutions. In 1860 he was chosen President of the New York Bank, resigning after twelve years' service, to indulge his tastes as an art collector and to amuse himself with politics in Brooklyn, to which city he had moved in 1850.

He always was a consistent Democrat in the best meaning of the word. He was an Elector on the Tilden ticket, and has held many other offices of trust. He represented the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn at various times as Supervisor and Alderman, and in 1885 was appointed Assistant Appraiser of the Port by Mr. Cleveland. He held the office five years. At his house, in Washington Avenue, Mr. Rowe had one of the finest collections of pictures and lithographs owned in Brooklyn. He made more than forty trips to Europe and back, partly on business and partly in search of treasures to add to his collection.

A widow and nine children, seven sons and two daughters, survive Mr. Rowe. Funeral services will be held at the Washington Avenue house at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

CHARLES H. BROWN IS DEAD.

The Elder of Mrs. Brown's Children Succumbs to the Poison That She Gave to Him.

Charles H. Brown, the seven-year-old son of Mrs. Annie Brown of 54 Herkimer Place, Brooklyn, died last night in the Homoeopathic Hospital from the effects of the poison she gave him Friday.

Mrs. Brown took her two sons, Charles, aged seven years, and John, aged four, to a drug store in De Kalb Avenue, and gave them soda water to drink in which she had put paris green. She was drinking a like mixture when the drug clerks noticed what she was doing and interfered.

The boy John is said to be out of danger, and Mrs. Brown is improving. When she recovers she will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court to answer charges of murder, felonious assault, and attempted suicide.

Mrs. Pauline H. Lydig.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Pauline H. Lydig, relict of Col. Philip M. Lydig, an officer of Gen. Sheridan's staff during the Civil War who died twenty-six years ago, will take place this morning from Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, at 11 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Mrs. Lydig was ill for six weeks, resulting from an accident, and an operation was performed at Roosevelt Hospital, which was followed by blood poisoning. She died on Friday evening at the hospital. She was a daughter of Charles A. Hecksher, a New York merchant. Mrs. Lydig was regarded as one of the most beautiful women in New York, and was formerly prominent in social circles. Her husband died a few years after their marriage. Philip Mesier Lydig, an only child, survives her. Other survivors are her brothers, John G. and Charles A. Hecksher, and her three sisters, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer of Orange, N. J.; Mrs.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
80 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,150,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and eighty-two (382) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

213	7995	14416	20853	32518	36659	42286
257	8061	14728	20958	32536	36744	42437
629	8150	14729	21038	32690	36794	42583
731	8806	14813	21620	32677	36857	43251
1122	8834	14826	21723	32080	37006	43326
1832	8935	14840	21871	32700	37111	43419
1491	8995	14846	21942	32722	37135	43843
1636	9063	14927	21972	32725	37276	44102
2122	9079	14855	22543	32764	37322	44222
2374	9155	14869	22584	32874	37350	44275
2404	9477	14880	22800	33019	37386	44310
2439	9592	14930	22826	33022	37440	45254
2521	9627	15370	22829	33174	37544	45285
2553	10126	15373	23064	33248	37549	45409
2751	10181	15393	23099	33326	37559	45508
2797	10290	15538	23755	33540	37560	45577
2826	10299	15824	23842	33560	37571	45854
2839	10350	15827	23948	33612	37631	46299
2851	10363	15844	23960	33732	37695	46449
2946	10389	15960	23958	33826	37721	46460
3059	10605	16183	23150	33997	37826	46718
3052	11209	16362	23952	34020	37846	46842
3088	11213	16379	23958	34038	37908	46843
3631	11263	16434	24110	34049	37913	47000
3923	11361	16484	24411	34089	37969	47045
4027	11372	16505	29005	34275	37993	47147
4194	11671	16552	29226	34457	38578	47184
4337	11699	16617	29265	34502	38593	47246
4338	11700	16844	29074	34503	38599	47271
4871	11930	16722	29686	34599	38647	47331
5067	12045	16760	29719	34600	38714	47332
5283	12204	16780	29801	34706	38724	47451
5345	12300	17042	29084	34700	38832	47457
5355	12417	17128	29923	34802	38853	47515
5467	12400	17150	30086	34804	39103	47555
5520	12516	17285	30091	34805	39232	47881
5576	12565	17447	30125	34873	39261	48019
5675	12715	17786	30257	34945	39327	48359
5720	12769	17858	30423	34951	39461	48734
5857	12771	18541	30481	35118	39751	49622
6105	12944	18697	30763	35119	39764	49722
6329	13008	18731	30769	35318	39768	49808
6367	13198	18822	30847	35349	39794	49863
6448	13517	18851	31033	35357	39942	50149
6630	13634	18975	31367	35398	39988	50172
6648	13708	19550	31475	35440	40022	50847
6666	13810	19645	31476	35550	41293	50949
6720	13835	19646	31643	35863	41675	50979
6730	13837	19674	31871	35932	41676	51132
7122	13908	20393	32101	36417	41896	51288
7127	14066	20465	32107	36419	41780	51855
7241	14187	20664	32128	36442	41853	52259
7468	14141	20608	32218	36501	42006	52501
7532	14207	20673	32243	36565	42033	52963
7992	14270	20908	32460			

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with coupons due July 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, May 14th, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and eighty-two (382) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHARLES E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. L. HALL,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 22d, 1897.

SUNBURY and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7% Bonds,
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1897.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
From June 1st Until July 1st, 1897,
Will purchase the above Bonds and Interest due October 1st, 1897,
At $1022.50 Per Bond,
On Presentation at this Office.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE $1,450,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CAIRO, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, MATURING ON JUNE 1ST, 1897, WILL BE PAID IN CASH, ON AND AFTER THAT DATE ON PRESENTATION, AT THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at a general meeting of the stockholders of the SAMUELS DYNAMIC ACCUMULATOR COMPANY, held May 18th, 1897, it was resolved that the business of the corporation be discontinued, and the organization of the company dissolved; a majority of the capital stock being represented and voting in favor of such discontinuance.

W. S. WEBB,
Secretary.

May 18th, 1897.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The tone of current letters issued to clients by Stock Exchange houses indicates a generally improved feeling. Not many important firms go so far as to declare confidently the expectation of an immediate bull market, both active and strong; but almost universally their views are more optimistic than for a long time they have been.

***

Little by little it is becoming the belief of business men that the croakers have made affairs seem worse than really the facts have warranted. Depressing talk is almost as bad as depressing realities. The public is about as bad off as it thinks it is. Thus it has been that crowding bearish recitations have been effective, though it would be idle to claim that there has not been ample provocation for tired feelings throughout the business world. The encouraging fact is, however, that so much has sentiment come to figure in the situation that if now we are to have more cheerful views, if we are to become hopeful, if we can see reason to express confidence—then, we thus are making long strides forward toward better times, even to the starting and the making of better times.

***

Bad conditions have been exaggerated. Blue talk has been overdone. A counterswing in the sentimental pendulum is due.

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Last week's stock market had much suggestiveness in it. Quotations were strong in the face of dullness. Prices went up on the slightest show of activity. Such strength reflects a new security market situation. And it has inspiriting features in it.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2%	Nat. Lead	2%
Am. Sugar Ref pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Am. Tobacco	1%	N. J. Central	4%
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2%	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1%
Can. Southern	1	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1%
Can. Pacific	1%	Nort. & W. pf.	1%
Chicago Gas	1%	Nor. Pac. pf.	1%
Chi. & Northwest	2	Reading	1%
C., B. & Qy.	2%	Reading 1st pf.	2%
C., M. & St. P.	1%	Reading 2d pf.	1%
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
C., St. P., Minn. & O.	3%	St. L. Southw. pf.	1%
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	4%	St. P. & O.	1%
Laclede Gas pf.	2%	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Lake Shore	2%	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Louis. & Nashville	1%	West. Union	2%
Mo. Pacific	2		
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1%		

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3%
Brook. R. T.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1%
C., C., C. & St. L.	3%		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	2%	St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	1%
Chi., B. & Quincy, den.	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1
Commercial Cable 4s.	2%	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B.	1%
Detroit Gas Co. 5s.	4	St. Louis & S. F. 2d, Class C.	1
Erie prior lien	1	Southern Ry. 5s.	1%
Erie gen. lien	1%	Texas Pac. 2d	1
Gen. Elec. 1st	1%	Tex. & Pac. 1st, t. r.	2
Kansas & Texas 2d	2%	Tex. & Pac. land gr.	1
L. V. of N. Y. 1st	1%	Tex. St. I. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	2
Morris & Essex 1st	1%	Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r.	2%
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	2		
O. S. L. 6s, t. r.	1%		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. R.	1%	P., D. & E. 1st	1
Col. Mid. 1st, t. r.	1%	P., D. & E. 2d	1
Hous. & Texas gen.	1%	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1
M., K. & E. 1st	1		

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last May 29,'96.
American Cotton Oil	10%	9½	10%	12½
American Cotton Oil pf.	55	53%	55	54½
American Spirits Mfg.	10¼	9¾	10¼	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	28¼	27¼	28¼	..
American Sugar Refs.	116¾	113	116½	123¾
American Sugar Refs. pf.	104½	103¾	104½	104
American Tobacco	71¾	69½	71¾	66¾
Ann Arbor	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
Ann Arbor pf.	27	27	27¾	24¼
Atchison, Top. & S. F.	11	10¾	10¾	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	22	19	21¾	23¼
Baltimore & Ohio	12¾	9½	10	17¾
Bay State Gas	9	8¾	9	20
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	19	19	19	25
Brooklyn Union Gas	105¼	104¼	105	..
Canada Southern	48¾	47	48½	59¾
Canadian Pacific	57¾	56¾	57¼	62¾
Capital Traction	52	52	52	..
Central Pacific	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16	16½	19¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	77	73	77	77¾
Chicago Gas	83½	80½	83%	67¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76	73½	75¾	70¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	133	133	133	127½
Chicago & Northwestern	107¾	104¾	107¼	105¾
Chicago & Northwest. pf.	155	155	155	..
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	66¾	63¼	66%	69¾
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	20¾	24	24	34½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	75	75	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Den.	½	½	½	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	16¾	16	16¾	28
Columbus, H. V. & Tol.	2¼	2¼	2¼	16
Consolidated Gas Co.	160¾	158	160%	158½
Delaware & Hudson	104¼	102½	103½	125¾
Del., Lack & Western	148¾	147¾	148¼	161¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	39	38¾	39	47½
Duluth, S. S. & A.	3	3	3	..
Edison E. Ill. of N. Y.	116¾	114	116¾	..
Erie	12¾	12¾	12¾	14
Erie 1st pf.	31	30¾	31	35½
Erie 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	..
General Electric	31½	30	30%	34½
Great Northern pf.	121	121	121	120
Illinois Central	97¾	94	97%	92½
Laclede Gas	23	22½	23%	23½
Laclede Gas pf.	83½	81½	83%	..
Lake Shore	165¼	164	165¼	150
Long Island	42½	42½	42½	..
Louis. & Nash.	46¾	44¾	46%	50
Manhattan Con.	85¾	85¼	85¾	104
Metropolitan Traction	107	106	106%	109%
Michigan Central	98	95½	98	96½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	18	17½	18	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	77	77	..
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	11¾	10¾	11¾	11¾
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	29¼	26¾	29	25¾
Missouri Pacific	15¼	13	15	25
National Lead Co.	27¾	24¾	27¼	25½
National Lead Co. pf.	94½	89¾	94%	88¾
National Linseed Oil	10¾	10¼	10¾	..
National Starch 1st pf.	54	54	54	..
New York Central	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
New Jersey Central	75	68¼	74½	106¼
New York Central	100¾	99¾	100%	99½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28¾	26½	28¼	..
N. Y., Sus. & Western	7	6¼	6¾	9
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	20½	19¾	20¼	24
Norfolk & Western pf.	27½	27	27¼	..
North American	4¾	4	4¾	5¼
Northern Pacific	13¾	12¾	13%	..
Northern Pacific pf.	38¾	36¼	38¾	..
Ontario & Western	14¾	13¾	14¼	14¼
Ore. R. & Nav. 1st pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
Ore. Ry. & Nav. pf.	47¾	45	45	..
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
Pacific Mail	27¾	26½	27	26
P., C., C. & St. L.	44¾	44¼	44¼	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	161	157½	159	158
Reading	19¾	17¾	19½	..
Reading 1st pf.	42	39¾	41%	..
Reading 2d pf.	25	23¾	25	..
St. Louis & San Fran.	5¾	5¼	5¾	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	42	42	44½	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15¾	14¾	15%	..
St. Louis Southwestern	3¼	3¼	3¾	4½
St. Louis Southw. pf.	8½	6¾	7¾	10½
St. Paul & Omaha	59¾	59¾	59¾	42½
Southern Pacific	14¾	13¾	14½	19¾
Southern Railway	8¼	7¾	8¾	9¾
Southern Railway pf.	27	25¾	27	29¾
Stand. R. & T.	7	6¾	7	8¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	19¼	18	19½	26¼
Texas Pacific	9¾	8¾	9	8
Union Pacific	7¼	6¾	7	7¾
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf.	1½	1½	1½	3¼
United States Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	9
United States Leather pf.	55¾	54	55¼	64¼
United States Rubber	14	10¾	12¼	22½
United States Rubber pf.	63¾	58¾	60½	81½
Wabash	5¾	5¼	5¾	7½
Wabash pf.	13¾	13	13¾	17½
Western Union Tel.	80¾	77¼	80	85½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	¾	¾	¾	3%
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	3	2¾	2¾	36%

OUR MINERAL PRODUCTION.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1895-6.

Compiled for THE MINERAL INDUSTRY, Vol. V.,
By Richard P. Rothwell, editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Number.	Products.	Customary Measures.	1895. Quantity. Customary Measures.	1895. Quantity. Metric Tons.	1895. Value at Place of Production. Totals.	1895. Value at Place of Production. Per M. Ton.	1896. Quantity. Customary Measures.	1896. Quantity. Metric Tons.	1896. Value at Place of Production. Totals.	1896. Value at Place of Production. Per M. Ton.
	NON-METALLIC.									
	Abrasives:									
1	Carborundum	Sh. T.	113	102	$67,800	$36.65	526	550	$395,612	$36.65
2	Corundum	Sh. T.	383	349	53,900	154.44	250	227	35,000	153.75
3	Emery	Sh. T.	1,700	1,542	119,000	77.17	1,550	1,406	108,500	77.17
4	Garnet	Sh. T.	877	795	39,465	49.65	2,842	2,578	96,628	37.48
5	Grindstones	Sh. T.	36,389	33,004	290,378	8.79	31,801	28,896	294,338	10.36
6	Millstones				15,925				14,852	
7	Tripoli & inf. earth	Sh. T.	1,788	1,617	26,049	16.00	2,425	2,199	31,028	14.56
8	Whetstones				93,308				106,201	
9	Alum	Sh. T.	117,000	106,959	3,537,000	33.07	77,700	70,489	2,331,000	33.07
10	Antimony ore	Sh. T.	1,088	982	37,905	38.60	150	136	4,750	34.92
11	Asbestos and talc: Asbestos	Sh. T.	664	602	11,837	19.66	716	650	12,670	19.49
12	Soapstone	Sh. T.	22,133	20,097	342,398	17.03	24,319	22,068	265,806	12.05
13	Talc, fibrous	Sh. T.	40,000	36,288	320,000	8.80	45,000	40,824	315,000	7.70
14	Asphalt	Sh. T.	25,525	23,158	170,500	7.36	20,500	19,936	66,900	3.36
15	Asphaltic limestone	Sh. T.	5,550	5,035	16,650	3.31	3,119	2,829	8,714	3.08
16	Bitumin's sandstone	Sh. T.	42,374	38,543	139,945	3.63	53,119	48,189	138,714	2.66
17	Barytes	Sh. T.	20,255	18,371	99,020	5.39	21,500	19,504	86,000	4.41
18	Bauxite	L. T.	18,800	19,100	56,400	2.90	17,066	17,360	68,384	3.93
19	Borax	Lbs.	13,550,356	6,126	742,850	.12	15,258,014	6,921	762,900	.11
20	Bromine	Lbs.	394,854	179	102,662	.26	550,285	249	148,574	.27
21	Cement, nat. hydraul.	Bblsa	7,694,093	1,047,096	4,597,285	.60	7,454,611	1,014,423	4,353,377	.58
22	Cement, Portland	Bblsb	749,059	135,879	1,430,089	10.52	1,082,654	187,365	1,710,151	9.12
23	Clay, refractory	Sh. T.	3,750,000	3,402,000	4,500,000	1.35	4,000,000	3,628,800	4,800,000	1.32
24	Clay, china	Sh. T.	30,910	28,035	258,431	9.22	29,418	26,688	217,551	8.15
25	Clay, common	Sh. T.			c60,100,000				c65,000,000	
26	Coal, anthracite	Sh. T.	51,897,297	47,081,208	80,250,652	1.71	48,855,563	44,321,768	88,105,837	1.98
27	Coal, bituminous (h)	Sh. T.	137,328,600	124,584,506	123,897,958	1.00	128,463,264	125,618,854	115,527,813	.93
28	Coal, cannel	Sh. T.	69,747	63,274	191,804	3.03	54,660	49,587	146,488	2.95
29	Coke	Sh. T.	12,493,464	11,333,996	19,018,276	1.68	10,357,000	9,395,809	17,267,401	1.84
30	Cobalt oxide	Lbs.	6,400	2,903	8,640	f.30	12,925	5,817	16,672	f.28
31	Copperas	Sh. T.	14,118	12,805	69,846	5.45	11,170	10,133	52,662	5.19
32	Copper sulphate	Lbs.	45,000,000	20,412	1,750,000	85.78	48,732,840	21,605	1,949,313	90.22
33	Chrome ore	L. T.	1,553	1,578	16,796	10.64	702	713	7,775	10.90
34	Feldspar	L. T.	22,105	22,550	104,082	4.67	22,196	22,554	112,820	5.00
35	Fluorspar	Sh. T.	4,000	3,698	24,000	6.61	4,000	3,696	24,000	6.61
36	Gilsonite (k)	Sh. T.	1,150	1,048	34,500	32.12	1,700	1,542	54,500	35.54
37	Graphite, crystalline	Lbs.	377,450	172	17,286	f.50	405,006	184	18,225	9.90
38	Graphite, amorphous	Sh. T.	840	762	4,700	6.17	574	520	3,850	7.40
39	Gypsum	Sh. T.	298,572	270,864	974,219	3.59	231,649	210,152	739,790	3.52
40	Iron ore	L. T.	15,988,000	16,248,808	27,979,000	1.72	14,650,000	14,884,400	28,567,500	1.92
41	Lime	Bbls c	650,000,000	5,443,164	30,000,000	....	650,000,000	5,443,164	30,000,000	....
42	Magnesite	Sh. T.	2,000	1,968	14,000	7.39	2,067	1,875	13,435	7.16
43	Manganese ore	L. T.	170,509	173,337	338,107	1.84	162,526	165,126	339,083	2.05
44	Mica, ground	Lbs.	740,000	335	31,956	95.40	877,000	398	37,711	94.75
45	Mica, sheet	Lbs.	6,300	8	6,400	f2.13	8,000	4	8,405	f2.31
46	Mineral wool	Sh. T.	6,980	6,340	74,962	11.36	5,953	5,400	61,714	11.43
47	Monazite	Lbs.	1,900,000	862	114,000	132.40	17,500	8	875	109.37
48	Natural gas				12,000,000				10,000,000	
49	Paints, mineral	Sh. T.	47,084	42,705	1,066,767	25.45	54,153	49,227	973,268	19.77
50	Paints, vermillion	Sh. T.	118	107	118,190	1105.00	96	87	94,677	1088.25
51	Paints, white lead	Sh. T.	92,939	84,314	8,768,656	104.00	95,068	86,246	7,802,267	90.46
52	Paints, zinc oxide	Sh. T.	22,690	20,498	1,588,300	77.48	16,799	15,240	1,259,925	82.67
53	Petroleum (crude)	Bblsd	52,961,943	7,215,896	47,624,913	6.60	61,396,894	8,364,631	56,963,137	6.81
54	Phosphate rock	L. T.	1,098,017	1,015,587	3,290,757	3.25	863,754	877,574	2,591,262	2.93
55	Marls	L. T.	217,700	221,188	587,790	2.67	155,000	157,480	418,500	2.65
56	Precious stones				350,767				297,853	
57	Pyrites	L. T.	107,731	109,068	334,587	3.14	117,782	119,666	297,853	2.49
58	Salt, evaporated	Bbls e	12,091,265	1,535,591	5,043,383	3.61	11,156,270	1,416,846	4,828,179	3.41
59	Salt, rock	Bbls e	2,184,589	277,443	828,954	2.98	2,198,303	279,184	711,919	2.55
60	Silica, sand & quartz	L. T.	523,640	532,018	553,128	1.04	730,899	732,925	1,076,038	1.46
61	Slate, roofing	Sq'es.	752,606	238,576	2,494,213	10.45	699,100	221,615	2,260,862	10.25
62	Slate, manufactures				392,877				467,575	
63	Soda, natural	Sh. T.	1,900	1,724	47,500	27.56	8,000	7,722	65,000	28.88
64	Soda, manufactured	M. T.		167,000	3,841,000	23.00		158,757	3,656,421	23.00
65	Stone, limestone (flux)	L. T.	4,723,154	4,798,734	1,889,262	....	4,311,563	4,380,548	1,724,625	....
66	Stone, marble	Cu. ft			2,888,114				2,600,429	
67	Stone, onyx	Cu. ft	1,200	91	12,000	131.87	3,000	228	24,000	105.26
68	Stone, oolitic	Cu. ft	4,790,422	365,108	1,005,192	2.75	4,040,999	308,111	755,891	2.45
69	Other building stones				26,369,943				27,219,484	
70	Sulphur	L. T.	1,650	1,676	41,250	24.60	2,800	2,845	64,200	22.56
71	Est. prod. unspecified				5,000,000				5,000,000	
	Total non-metals				488,651,361				495,747,553	
	METALS.									
72	Aluminum	Lbs.	900,000	408	495,000	f.25	1,300,000	590	520,000	f.18
73	Antimony	Sh. T.	466	422	70,332	166.42	613	556	85,700	154.32
74	Copper (m)	Lbs.	386,453,850	175,294	40,616,300	231.70	467,822,973	212,201	40,729,582	234.35
75	Gold	Ozs. f	2,265,612	70,478	46,880,200	f664.60	2,837,965	88,272	58,660,637	f664.60
76	Iron, pig	L. T.	9,446,308	9,597,449	108,632,542	10.77	8,623,127	8,761,120	91,577,610	10.45
77	Lead, value at N. Y.	Sh. T.	156,854	142,298	10,132,768	71.20	174,792	158,571	10,381,843	65.59
78	Platinum	Ozs. f	150	f.4.66	2,330	f.92.20	200	f.6.21	2,800	450.80
79	Quicksilver	Flksg	33,976	1,179	1,313,589	1114.00	33,180	1,151	1,227,660	1066.00
80	Silver, comm'l value	Ozs. f	46,331,235	f1,441,087	30,254,296	f20.99	56,222,822	f1,748,710	37,735,178	21.57
81	Zinc	Sh. T.	81,858	74,245	5,942,890	80.04	77,637	70,432	6,074,219	86.24
	Total metals				244,290,167				255,985,229	
	Grand totals									

(a) Barrels of 300 lbs.; (b) 400 lbs.; (c) 200 lbs.; (d) 42 gals.; (e) 280 lbs. (f) Troy ounces. (g) Flasks of 76½ lbs. (h) Bituminous coal includes brown coal and lignite. The anthracite production is the total for Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and Colorado. (i) Estimated. (j) Kilograms or per kilogram. (k) Including bitumen from Texas. (m) The value of the copper production is calculated at 0.25c. per lb. less than the average price of Lake copper at New York.

Abbreviations: Sh. T., short tons (2000 lbs.); L. T., long tons (2240 lbs.); M. T., metric tons (2204.6 lbs.); Sq'es, squares (100 sq. ft., lapped and laid).

***

"The total coal production in 1896, including all kinds, was 187,373,477 short tons, showing a decrease of 1,922,167 tons, or 1 per cent., as compared with 1895. The decline was wholly in anthracite, the output of which decreased 3,041,734 tons, or about 6 per cent. In bituminous coal there was less change than might have been expected in a year of business depression and lessened industrial activity, a gain of 1,134,054 tons being noted. There was a drop in values exceeding the change in production, owing to the very low average price realized. Coal sold at the mines in many parts of the United States at lower prices in 1896 than had ever before been accepted. Heavy production and sharp competition in a year of comparatively light demand were responsible for this result. Unfortunately, there appears to be little prospect for relief for the coal operators. In such a condition the districts which produce at the lowest cost and are best situated in relation to the markets will certainly secure the trade and others must suffer.

"Coke showed a total production of 10,357,000 short tons, a decrease of 2,136,464 tons, or 17.1 per cent., from 1895. The coke trade is so dependent on the demand from the iron furnaces that its changes follow very closely those in iron production. The only matter worthy of note is the beginning of a movement which may in time transfer the chief centre of coke production from Western Pennsylvania to West Virginia. Some progress was made in 1896 in the introduction of by-product coke ovens."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1¼ @1½ per cent., with the average of loans about 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, and 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £147,075 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 51.37, became 51.54 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 9,625,000f. gold and lost 525,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange closed steady, but very dull. Posted rates, $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales of lots are announced for to-day:

On the premises, at 1 P. M., by James L. Wells, public auction sale, 190 lots on and adjacent to the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

On the premises, at 12:30 P. M., by William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 175 lots and 7 new houses on the Mapes estate, Twenty-fourth Ward, between West Farms and the New York Catholic Protectory.

On the premises, at 2 P. M., by Rich & Rich, 207 lots at Waverly Heights, near Pickahoe.

On the premises, at 10 A.M., by H. C. Mapes & Co., 275 lots and 8 new houses at Van Nest Park.

DROWNED IN JAMAICA BAY.

John Lennaker Was Caught in the Sail When the Wind Capsized the Catboat.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., May 30.—John Lennaker of Flatlands was drowned in Jamaica Bay, off Rockaway Park, this afternoon through the upsetting of a catboat in which he and four other men from Brooklyn had gone fishing. Through the efforts of the owner of the boat the other three men were saved. Lennaker was caught beneath the sail and could not be rescued.

The party consisted of William Skates, owner of the boat, a nineteen-foot cat; William Hart, Henry Hoatzer, and John Hennessy, all of East New York. They started from Canarsie early in the morning and fished in the bay all day, landing at Seaside for refreshments. The weather was then threatening, and off Rockaway Park they started to take a reef in the sail.

As the men were making the sail fast, it was struck by a squall, which whipped the boom out of their hands and swept it hard over, carrying the four men with it, and as the main sheet played out the weight of the sail and the force of the wind turned the boat on her beam-ends. Hoatzer was rolled into the water. The others were carried down under the sail.

Skates is an excellent swimmer, and when caught under the sail, dived and cleared himself. He came up clear of the sail, caught Hoatzer and towed him within reach of the boat and returned to the rescue of the others. With difficulty he freed Hart and Hennessy from the sail. Lennaker's form could be seen outlined under the sail. They then joined Skates, and dived under the sail repeatedly. Skates went under four times, without success.

At last the outline disappeared, and they knew further efforts were useless. The four clung to the overturned boat, exhausted, until the yacht Meta of the Canarsie Yacht Club, Charles Hoyt, owner, reached them. Lennaker was thirty-four years old. He was employed by Henry Rider of Flatlands, and leaves a wife and two children.

CONVENTION OF CREDIT MEN.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made for Their Reception in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30.—Elaborate preparations have been made by the local business men for the reception of the 400 or more delegates expected to be present at the second annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men, to be held here June 9, 10, and 11.

The following named have so far been assigned places on the programme and promised to attend: J. G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of New York, who will deliver an address on "Individual Credits"; John Field, President of the Philadelphia Association of Credit Men; J. L. Torrey, who will speak on "Bankruptcy Legislation"; Gilbert S. Dean of Portland, Oregon; W. B. G. Mechem of Toledo, Jacob Furth of St. Louis, L. L. Reddin and T. J. Ferguson of New Orleans, and G. H. Hovey of Chicago.

An unusual interest in the convention is being manifested by credit men all over the United States.

HIGHWAYMAN ROBS HIS FATHER

Joseph Coombs of Stoughton, Mass., Sixty Years Old, the Victim.

STOUGHTON, Mass., May 30.—Charles Eugene Coombs, twenty-four years of age, was arrested to-night, charged with assaulting and robbing his father, Joseph Coombs, aged sixty, on the highway last night.

It is alleged he jumped upon his father, put his foot on the old man's neck, tore his clothes, and robbed him of $47 in money. The father's condition is regarded as critical.

When young Coombs was arrested he was about to take a train for Boston. All the money he had taken from his father was found in his pockets.

KILLED IN A FOLDING BED.

Henry Kendall, in Montpelier, Vt., Dies from Suffocation or Fright.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 30.—A folding bed at the Union House closed automatically during last night, while Henry Kendall, aged sixty-three, was asleep in it. He was found when taken out, having either been smothered or died of heart failure induced by fright.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Proposed Agreement with the Canadian Pacific to Build the Line.

OTTAWA, May 30.—At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, an agreement was closed with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. The agreement, however, has to be submitted to a party caucus. The Liberal whips have summoned a caucus of Government members for Wednesday, when the party will be asked to assent to the agreement.

The agreement provides that there shall be a rate through rate of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and that other lines shall have the right of running through the Crow's Nest Pass. The company will get a Dominion subsidy of about $10,000 a mile for building the road.

The "Bluff Line" Reorganization.

SPRINGFIELD Ill., May 30.—The St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad (Bluff Line) was reorganized yesterday in this city by the election of Charles E. Kimball of New York as President, Joseph Dixon of St. Louis Vice President, Henry W. Gays of St. Louis General Manager, and Ralph Blaisdell of Springfield Secretary and Treasurer. The possession of the property will be given to the new management June 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

AA—For Sale at Low Prices to Quick Buyers.

No. 233 West 72d Street

A bright, new, five-story 21-foot American Basement House, with side light.

No. 241 West 72d Street,

A magnificent new 25-foot Dining-room Extension House; one of the finest on the West Side.

Particulars on premises or of CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d St.

GREAT CHANCE.

For a very handsome 50-foot West End Av. residence, northwest corner of 84th St., taken in payment for a large property, which I can sell at $40,000. This is your opportunity. Examine it, (caretaker on premises.) and light back yard.

CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to compete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.

SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

A VERY CHOICE

New store property for sale, No. 428 Amsterdam Av., near 81st St., 20 feet wide; all rented; total, $4,000; who wants it? Safe income and sure to advance in value.

CHARLES BUEK, Owner, 109 West 42d St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE,

DECORATION DAY,

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

ON THE GROUND.

190 CITY LOTS,

ON AND ADJACENT TO

Southern Boulevard and 170th St.,

23D WARD,

New York City.

ACCESSIBLE AT ALL HOURS

By Elevated Railroad to 169th St.
By Southern Boulevard Trolley Cars.
By West Farms Trolley Lines.
By Westchester Av. Trolley Cars.

ON LINE OF

New Rapid Transit Route

Along Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard, officially adopted by Rapid Transit Commissioners and City officials.

These lots are finely located in choice residential and business section, supplied with city conveniences and near Crotona and Bronx Park, the site of the N. Y. Botanical and Zoological Gardens. Terms liberal; title guaranteed free.

AGENT ON PROPERTY DAILY.

Send for Maps to JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St., N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, by order of A. A. Yeandle, Builder, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, NOON.

5 New Cottages

TERRACE VIEW AVENUE,

North Marble Hill,

KING'S BRIDGE, 12TH WARD, N. Y. C.

These are attractive and substantial 2½-story frame cottages, built by day's work, first class in every respect, and never occupied. They contain from 7 to 10 large rooms and bath, open nickel-plated plumbing, and all modern improvements; lots 30x100. Avenue is graded and sewered and supplied with water and gas. Property is about 3 minutes' walk from King's Bridge station of Hudson River Railroad and New York and Putnam Railroad, connecting with 8th Av. elevated at 155th St.; also from trolley now building on Broadway.

SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. may remain on mortgage, payable in 3 or 5 years, interest 5 per cent. Title insured free to each purchaser.

HOUSES OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Maps with builder on premises and with JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St.

ABRAM HYATT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES AT

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

ON SATURDAY, June 5th, 1897,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

The property known as the "Strange" place, on the east side of Broadway, consisting of 2 68-1000 acres, with handsome granite residence of about 15 rooms (9 bedrooms,) besides lavatories, bathrooms, &c. All modern improvements, hard wood finish, tiled halls, billiard-room, gas, and public water; stable, 5 stalls, large stone carriage-house, coachmen's quarters, greenhouse, hennery, &c.

Sixty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney, 32 Nassau St., N. Y.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

501-503-505 WESTERN BOULEVARD, NEAR 85th St.—Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supplied; $25 to $35.

THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.—Three newly built cottages to let furnished; rent, $700 and $750; two have eight and one has nine sleeping rooms; drawing and dining rooms; kitchen laundry; bath rooms; hot and cold water and electric lights in each; large lawn; convenient to Casino. Apply to JOHN E. McGOWAN, Owner, 33 Union Square; W. HERBERT CASWELL, or C. E. BOON, agents, Narragansett Pier.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.

Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.

D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.

Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; choice; well-furnished; cool; pine forests; fine bathing; circular J., 71 East 87th St.

TO RENT.—At Rhinecliff, near station, overlooking river, old-fashioned house, ten rooms, furnished, and grounds. Inquire

W. P. PRENTICE, 155 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

ELBERON.

Probably the most attractive place along the Jersey coast; for rent or for sale, furnished; price very moderate.

JOHN N. GOLDING,

9 PINE ST. 543 FIFTH AV.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

5 ACRES $150.

$3 Cash Down, Then $3 Monthly,

situated on Long Island, near Centre Moriches, only two hours by rail to markets of Brooklyn and New York; a good vegetable farm or suitable for poultry raising, and within short distance of railroad and Great South Bay. This plot of ground will produce for you a living in a comfortable way, and is the biggest bargain on Long Island. The land will double in value in three years. Just think of the price and terms. Land guaranteed to be high and dry and free from swamp, and good tillable ground when cleared of timber, or money refunded. Send your deposit of $3 at once. W. H. McFFITT, 59 Liberty St., New York City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

A LADY REMAINING IN TOWN FOR THE Summer, and living in West 80th St., near the Park, offers a comfortable home; references required. Address M. M. S., 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser, intelligent, tactful, and energetic, to solicit advertising for a New York daily newspaper. I. B. W., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION

TO WEST POINT,

NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE

BY DAY LINE STEAMER ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St.....9:00 "

Return by steamer NEW YORK, due in New-York 5:30, and Brooklyn 6:20 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)

BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS

"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Decoration Day Afternoon Excursion

TO WEST POINT

BY STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30; RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see dress parade, Government buildings, &c. FARE, for the round trip, $1.

DECORATION DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION to WEST POINT By Steamer MARY POWELL. Leaving West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Returning by Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By a widow and son, to take care of private residence during Summer months or longer; references from former employer. Sheridan, 231 West 127th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, &c.—Young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or light housework. 192 Amsterdam Av., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city or country; four years' reference. 902 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid; country preferred. Present employer can be seen Monday, also Tuesday afternoon, at 140 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country. 117 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS. — A lady wishes to secure a first-class place for her chambermaid and waitress. 20 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS. Call, Monday, 1,066 3d Av. No cards.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Lady leaving town wishes to place two excellent servants; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; together or separate. Call, Monday, 307 West 70th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her cook; country preferred. Present employer can be seen Monday, also Tuesday afternoon, at 140 West 72d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, French; first-class cutting, fitting, draping, trimming, by day; families; best references; moderate; great experience. Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; takes work home, or by day; also, country; latest skirts, waists; also, remodeling, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; desires more customers at home or out by the day; hotel orders at short notice. 61 West 39th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By graduated German teacher of kindergarten and common school branches; experienced and well recommended, having full charge of children. A. D., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—French, young, as nursery governess to children; is a neat sewer; willing and obliging; prefers a good home to salary. Can be seen from 10 to 2, at 241 West 20th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By trustworthy, respectable French widow, good cook, thorough housekeeper, as general housekeeper; one or two gentlemen; city or country; references. M. R., 212 West 25th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an accomplished and refined young lady as housekeeper. Call after noon, Miss Colwell, care Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined, educated lady's maid; speaks French, German, Russian, and English; good hairdresser, dressmaker; can cut and fit; good sailor; is accustomed to travel; with best city reference. Elise, Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress in private family; would take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork. A. Tuohey, 155 East 39th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; thoroughly competent with fine clothes; present employer going to travel. B., 348 West End Av., present employer.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—For an infant, or maid to elderly lady; competent in every capacity; can bring up baby on bottle; will travel; best references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 18 West 32d St.

NURSE, &c.—By girl as nurse for growing children; able to teach French and German; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with other work. 1,198 3d Av., corner 69th St.

NURSE.—By a competent German nurse, with best references, to take care of children; willing to go to the country. 602 East 83d St., care of Mrs. Sante.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent nurse, to infant or young children; 7 years' reference. Former employer's, 15 West 49th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for excellent parlormaid or for chamberwork; best recommendation. 31 East 50th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Can take full charge of dining room; experienced in carving; serving all courses, wines, salads, &c.; city or country; best city reference; lady can be seen. 231 East 84th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable woman wants washing at home or go out by the day. Larkin, 333 East 59th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man as butler; tall; left through family going abroad; first-class city references; can be well recommended. A. M., 413 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced, first-class butler; city references; leaving on account of family going to Europe. Maskill, 247 East 52d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—In club or private family in city; four years' references from last place; strictly sober and reliable. Roerer, 61 West 40th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young French Swiss; sober, obliging; best reference. G., 13 East 66th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman; leaving through family going abroad; good recommendation. D. M., Box 67, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; best city references. G. L., 5 East 73d St.

BUTLER.—Single, or parlormaid; first-class reference. Butler, 215 East 36th St.; ring twice.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his horses would like to procure a good position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is a faithful man and a careful driver of long experience. David Johnson, 117 West 46th St., Grand Central Stables.

COACHMAN.—By a man, aged 32; married; Protestant; understands the full care of horses, harness, and carriages; good, careful driver; first-class reference; city or country. Robert Scott, 1,201 Summit Av., Jersey City Heights.

COACHMAN.—Single, 28; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; competent, honest, and sober; good references; country preferred. Coachman, 534 3d Av.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom; first-class reference from last employer. Cochrane, 335 West 88th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or USEFUL MAN.—In private family; aged 22; assist with waiting; be useful; strictly temperate; 2 years' city reference. J. B., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly competent; good personal references. H. T., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—In private family, by young Swede; first-class reference. A. B., 103 East 31st St.

SECOND MAN.—By young Irishman; has first-class reference H. Mc., 467 4th Av., store.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE STEWARD.—Competent; in the country; personal reference. M. L., 25 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 261 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St. 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,

will open for the season June 19. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation. Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N.Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; night fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

THE ELMER.

SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.

WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.

Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE,

Lake Placid, N. Y.

Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.

New Features, Golf Links, &c.

OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.

J. A. & G. A. STEVENS, Owners and Proprietors.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS.

SEVERAL Camps to let on Upper Saranac Lake, partly furnished. Rents, $100 to $500 for season. Apply to CLARENCE B. TUBBS, 5 Beekman St., New York, or Montclair, N. J.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Catskill Mountains,

OPENS JUNE 26TH.

ELEVATION 2,900 FEET, CAPACITY 1,000 GUESTS.

Four Hours from New York.

Address or call on W. H. PARKE, HOTEL WALDORF, N. Y. CITY, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.

"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 2 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

and Cottages. Open June 26.

40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.

NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.

NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.

New York Office, 203 Broadway.

A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.

MANHANSET.

HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1898.) Will open June 28th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,

LONG ISLAND.

DALE COTTAGES

Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.

Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,

Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MT. POCONO, PA.

"THE WISCASSET."

Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.

I. D. IVISON, Manager.

NEW JERSEY.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN,

AND EIGHT COTTAGES.

Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA

(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)

The best appointed Hotel near New York. Hotel opens Wednesday, June 9th, at special rates. Regular opening Wednesday, June 23d.

Open for inspection W. S. HEWES, Mgr. FERDINAND P. EARLE, Propr.

NEW ENGLAND.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE

Newport, R. I. Opens June 26th.

Special Rates for July and the Season.

Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis. Sea Food a specialty.

WARREN LELAND, Jr., M'g'r., Newport, R. I. New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

KINZLER'S HOTEL, Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I. Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BATH CO., VA.,

ARE NOW OPEN TO GUESTS.

For circulars and information, write to

EUBANK & GLOVER, Proprietors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MEEK, CHANNING F.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term thereof, on the fifth day of May, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Channing F. Meek, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, on or before the 31st day of July, 1897, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Channing F. Meek, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 99 Broad Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, May 5th, 1897. WILBUR C. BROWN, Assignee. PARKER & AARON, Attorneys for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City. m10-law6wM&Je21

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TWO 24-HOUR TRAINS TO CHICAGO

Every Day, by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

An unprecedented service.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED

At 10:00 every morning, the North Shore Limited leaves Grand Central Station, arriving in Chicago by Michigan Central at 9:00 next morning.

The trip up the Hudson River in the morning, and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley, in the magnificent observation car attached to this train, makes the finest one-day railroad ride in the world.

Returning, train leaves Chicago via Michigan Central Route at 12:30 P. M., arriving Grand Central Station next day at 1:30 P. M.

LAKE SHORE LIMITED.

At 5:00 every afternoon, the Lake Shore Limited leaves Grand Central Station, arriving at Cleveland 7:15 next morning, and Chicago at 4:00 next afternoon.

Returning, this train leaves Chicago via Lake Shore Route 5:30 P. M., arriving Grand Central Station at 6:30 P. M. next day.

These are in addition to four other first-class trains between New York and Chicago every day in the year.

EDUCATIONAL.

New York University.

University College. Entrance examinations at University Heights June 3, 4, 7, and 8 at 10 A. M.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS, REOPENS OCTOBER 6th.

PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS. Special attention paid to College Preparation. Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work. Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics. Fully equipped Studio.

"From Kindergarten to High School."

THE HELBURN SCHOOL.

35 West 90th Street.

A thoroughly graded, coeducational school; manual training; art and language. Reopens Oct. 5. Circulars on application.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 West 44th St.

Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages Particulars will be sent upon application to J CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

R. M. WALTERS PIANOS,

RENTED EASY TERMS; EXCHANGED $25 UP. 105, 107 WEST 33D ST.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW HAMBURG, MILAN, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, May 31st, will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson. Special train from Catskill to Cairo Sunday morning, May 30, at 6:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM. Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM. Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
*Campania, June 17, 9 AM. Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Umbria, June 26, 1 P. M. Aurania, July 24, noon

EXTRA SAILING.

Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM. Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
Aurania, June 22, noon

*SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9 A. M., instead of Saturday, June 19th, which will enable passengers to arrive at Liverpool in time to attend the Queen's Jubilee Review at Spithead, June 26th.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE. LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., June 5, 10 A. M. LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., June 12, 10 A. M. Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.

City of Rome.....June 5 and July 5
Anchoria, noon Ethiopia, June 26, noon
Furnessia, June 19, noon Anchoria, July 10, noon

Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other strs., $50.

Second Cabin:

Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.

Steerage Passage:

Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, June 2, Noon. Majestic, June 30, Noon
Germanic, June 9, Noon. Germanic, July 7, Noon
Teutonic, June 14, Noon. Teutonic, July 14, Noon
Britannic, June 23, Noon. Adriatic, July 21, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU, via Honolulu .....June 8, 1 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 26.
GAELIC, via Honolulu .....July 7, 1 P. M.
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TRAVEL

CLUB KEEPERS ARRESTED

Policemen Join Raines Law Establishments and Make Prisoners of the Supposed Proprietors.

MEMBERS NOT DISTURBED

One Conviction Sustained by the Higher Courts, Chief Conlin Says, Will Close All the Places—Legitimate Dealers Observe the Regulations.

Three Raines law clubs were entered by the police yesterday, and their proprietors, or supposed proprietors, arrested. The men were subsequently arraigned before City Magistrates and gave bail for further examination. Then they went back to their clubs and continued business as before. The same condition of affairs will doubtless follow every such arrest. No other result can be obtained until at least one case of the sort has been tried and disposed of at Special Sessions, and the judgment there made affirmed or reversed by the highest court.

Notwithstanding the arrests referred to, the air of subdued mystery that has pervaded Police Headquarters for the past week whenever any question on excise law was asked, and the fact that District Attorney Olcott and Chief Conlin have been in almost daily communication on matters referring to the fake clubs, drinks were just as obtainable yesterday as they have been every Sunday since the amended law went into effect. Nothing has really been accomplished toward regulating the traffic. The so-called raiding of the Newmarket, alias the Gramercy Club, and the indictment of the proprietor, Edward Corey, did not close the place for five minutes. It was open until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and was kept open most of the day, and all last night. It will be the same with the other clubs until some legal authority greater than that of the police has declared their continuance a violation of law.

The special permit given to the police by the State Commissioner of Excise to visit the Raines law clubs in search of violations of the liquor tax law was unnecessary. There never was any difficulty in obtaining such evidence. The police knew exactly how the clubs were being conducted and under what pretensions. The only question at issue, from their first establishment, is still at issue, and will so continue until the courts have interpreted the provisions of the Raines law as applying to clubs.

The Clubs Visited.

Two of the "clubs" visited yesterday are in the Tenderloin precinct, while the third is in the East Thirty-fifth Street Precinct. All of them are known as disorderly places, and previous to the enactment of the amended law, had been frequently raided by the police. Since they became "clubs" they have been conducted rather more openly than before, but there was no other difference. All the arrests were made by the district Inspectors, acting under the resolution of the Police Board, passed last week, instructing Chief Conlin to suppress the places that have so far defied the powers of the precinct commanders. There is at Police Headquarters a full list of all the disorderly clubs in the city, and if one conviction can be obtained, all of them will be raided. The Chief told Mr. Olcott Friday that he sees little use in arresting the proprietors of the places if the police have no legal right to keep the places closed. One conviction, he said, will close all of them. Mr. Olcott promised to have a test case made as soon as possible.

Policemen in plain clothes from the different precincts visited all the places within their jurisdiction and found the law generally well observed by the keepers of legitimate hotels and saloons. The leniency of the City Magistrates and their instructions to the police not to be technical, has had good results. In nearly every case the saloon keepers have tried to comply with the law, and deliberate violations have been few. The "obstruction" section is the one that has caused the police and the liquor dealers the most trouble, neither appearing to understand exactly what constituted an obstruction. In the half dozen cases for that particular form of violation of the law arraigned before the Magistrates, the accused were discharged on their promise to fix the obstructions to conform to the law.

The places visited in the Tenderloin were the Shenandoah Club, formerly the Bijou Café, at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and the Independent Englander Dramatic and Athletic Club, formerly O'Neil's Café and Hotel, at 1,435 Broadway. The arrests were made at about 2 A. M.

Inspector Harley Makes Arrests.

Inspector Harley, with three men, presented himself at the door of O'Neil's. The men marched up stairs and confronted the doorkeeper. To the inquiry, "Are you members of this club?" they replied they were not, but were ready for initiation. They were told to pay a fee of 25 cents each and to sign their names in the club's book. They did so and were informed that they were entitled to all the privileges of the club until the Governors had acted on their applications. They availed themselves of the permission and bought drinks. Then they arrested Patrick O'Neil, the proprietor, and William McPherson and George Stewart, the colored waiters, who had served them. They did not interfere with any of the guests in the place, and few knew that the arrests had been made.

The mode of procedure was almost the same at the Shenandoah Club. Policemen Kramer and Burns visited the place, satisfied the doorkeeper by the production of 25 cents each that they were eligible to membership, and immediately took advantage of the newly acquired distinction. George Wilson and George Murphy served them with two rounds of drinks and were arrested. They said they were only waiters and had nothing to do with the proprietorship of the place. They believed, but were not sure, that one McCullough was President of the club. They made the same defense when arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in Jefferson Market Court.

"Don't you know who pays you your wages?" asked the Magistrate.

"The cashier," they replied.

"What is his name?"

Both pleaded that they had been in the employ for so short a time that they could not tell. Both gave $1,000 bail to appear for trial at Special Sessions, and then went back to work.

Lawyer Newberger Warned.

Lawyer David Newberger appeared for the men arrested at O'Neil's, and demanded that the policemen's testimony be put in writing. Magistrate Brann decided to hold all the accused in $1,000 bail for examination Tuesday, despite the claim of counsel that there was no evidence against them. Mr. Newberger was so noisy in his denunciation of the decision that the Magistrate warned him.

"You must remember," he said, "if you do not want trouble, that this is a court, and not a club."

All the defendants gave bail.

In the East Thirty-fifth Street Precinct, Frank Sutton and George Smith run the Adirch Club, at 480-482 Third Avenue. The place was first a restaurant, then it became a Raines law hotel, developing with the amendments to the law into the club, with a charter dated 1864. On May 4 last it was raided as a disorderly house, and both proprietors were held for trial. Capt. Martens, acting under the instructions of Inspector Brooks, sent three of his men to join the club yesterday. They obtained drinks without trouble and witnessed several actions they deemed disorderly. Sutton and Smith were arrested for excise violation and for conducting a disorderly house. Magistrate Crane held them for examination on both complaints, fixing bail at $1,000 for the excise violation and $100 on the other charge. Both gave bail.

The total arrests for the day for excise violations were 60, as against 80 on the Sunday before.

Chief Conlin made a personal investigation in several of the police precincts yesterday of how the excise law was being enforced. As far as is known, he confined his tour to the west side of town. He visited the West Twentieth Street, Thirty-seventh Street, and Thirtieth Street Stations. At the West Thirtieth Street Station he expressed himself to Sergt. Daly as being well satisfied with the vigilance exercised by the police in the Tenderloin. He was shown the record of the four arrests that had been made in that precinct during the day, and then left.

A VOLUNTEER WEDDING.

Commander Ballington Booth Will Perform the Ceremony Before His Army in the Brooklyn Armory.

A novel marriage ceremony will take place this evening in the old Brooklyn Savings Bank Building, corner of Concord and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn. A Captain in the ranks of the American Volunteers has been taken prisoner by a gentle recruit and the regiment will halt and ground arms that he may have his revenge. The front of the gloomy old building which is the Brooklyn headquarters of the army is half hidden by a huge canvas sign on which appears in massive print the following announcement:

"AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS."

"Commander Ballington Booth, assisted by Col. Pattie Watkins-Lindsay and their staffs, will officiate at the wedding of Caroline D. Erickson and Capt. John M. Weber of the Volunteer Army on Monday evening, May 31. The commanders and singing evangelists will also take part in the services. You are cordially invited. Tickets, 10 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents."

The prospective groom is a battle-scarred veteran in the Volunteers. He fought valiantly in the ranks of the Salvation Army, but followed his General when Commander Booth seceded from that body. He is at present serving as clerk in the mailing department in the Volunteer headquarters in this city. He is thirty years old, and is one of the sweet singers of the army. The bride to be is about twenty-three years old, and is serving as a private in the ranks. She also has a clear sweet voice, and in the storm and stress of many battles with the Evil One the two fought side by side at the head of the columns.

The ceremonies to-night will be unique in many respects. First of all there will be the assembling of the soldiers. This will include about 150 visiting troops from nearby cities. A line will then be formed for a parade headed by a brass band. Following the band will come the high officials of the army, followed by a wagon gaily decorated with flags and bunting and flowers and drawn by six horses. On this chariot will be seated the bride and groom to be, and these will be followed by the troops. The procession will continue down Washington Street to the Bridge thence back by a circuitous route to the armory, where Gen. Booth will perform the marriage ceremony. Major Frank Lindsay will act as best man and give away the bride.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PARADE.

Mayor Wurster Will Review the Greenpoint Children Next Friday.

The Sunday schools of Greenpoint will parade through the principal streets of Greenpoint Friday next. It is predicted that the parade will be the largest in a number of years. A number of schools which have not participated in previous years will be found in line this year.

The march will commence at 3 o'clock. The right division will consist of the Kent Street Reformed, Reformed Mission, First Methodist Episcopal, Noble Street Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches.

The left division will consist of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal, Union Avenue Baptist, Christian Church, Reformed Episcopal, St. Paul's, Orchard Primitive Methodist, Florence Mission, Church of Christ, and Third Universalist Churches.

The line of march will be from the churches to Manhattan Avenue and Noble Street, to Lorimer Street, to Norman Avenue, to Eckford Street, to Nassau Avenue, to Leonard Street, to Calyer Street, and countermarching on Leonard Street, past the reviewing stand, at its junction of Meserole Avenue.

Mayor Wurster, Fire Commissioner Bryant, and Controller Palmer will review the parade.

RESCUED AND THEN ARRESTED.

McDonald's Experience in His Haste to Get Away from a Barber's Shop.

John McDonald, a laborer, forty-eight years old, of 430 West Fifty-third Street, was held for trial yesterday in Yorkville Court on a charge of larceny.

McDonald got shaved in a shop at 734 Ninth Avenue Saturday morning. When ready to leave he found an overcoat much better than his own hanging conveniently near. He put it on. The garment belonged to James O'Reilly, another customer, who was busily engaged discussing politics with his barber while being shaved.

McDonald, in hurrying away from the shop, ran into a team of horses attached to a truck at Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue. He was thrown off his feet and was pulled from under the horses' feet by a policeman. As he appeared to be injured, the policeman started with him to the hospital.

Meanwhile O'Reilly at the barber's shop had missed his coat, and threatened to have the barber make good the loss. A lively discussion followed, when both men caught sight of O'Reilly's coat on McDonald, who was being led by a policeman to the hospital. They made a charge of theft against the man, who, not being very badly hurt, was locked up.

PRESS CLUBS TO CONVENE.

The International League Will Hold Its Annual Meeting This Week.

The International League of Press Clubs will hold its seventh annual convention in the parlors of the New York Press Club, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, June 1, 2, 3, and 4. Delegates from forty press clubs in various cities will be present. The members of the convention will discuss a number of topics touching on journalism. Among the subjects announced are the following: "The Rank of Journalism as a Profession," "Women in the Profession," "The Use and Abuse of Newspaper Illustrations," "The Past and Present of Journalism," "Duties and Relations of Newspaper Workers," "How Can the League Be Made of Greater Practical Value to the Individual Members of League Clubs?"

This will be the largest meeting of journalists ever held in this country. The New York Press Club has made extensive preparations to entertain the delegates. The Entertainment Committee of the club, consisting of George F. Lyon, A. B. de Frece, Jean I. Charlouis, P. J. Hanway, and William F. Gilchrest, has arrangtd a programme which includes a reception by the Woman's Press Club at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, June 1, and a visit to Olympia Roof Garden in the evening, to be followed by a collation tendered by Mr. Oscar Hammerstein.

On Wednesday the visitors will be given a ride through Central Park and up Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb, where a photograph of the entire party will be taken. In the evening there will be a literary meeting in Hardman Hall, at which a number of distinguished journalists will speak. There will also be musical selections by well-known artists.

Thursday will be "Coney Island Day." The party will cross the Brooklyn Bridge and take a train for Brighton Beach, where a breakfast has been tendered by William Engeman. Then, by invitation of Philip J. Dwyer, a visit will be made to the Coney Island Jockey Club's race track. At the conclusion of the races there will be a dinner at West Brighton and in the evening a visit will be made to the various attractions at West Brighton.

On Friday a steamboat will convey the visitors to the upper bay, thence up the East River and into Long Island Sound. On the return, the various islands will be visited, and the steamboat will go up the Hudson River. A collation will be served on the boat, and there will be music and dancing.

Too Young for the Theatre.

Commencement exercises by the pupils of the Kaminsky Conservatory of Music were held yesterday afternoon in the main hall of the Educational Alliance, at the corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street. It was at first intended to hold the exercises at the Windsor Theatre, but the performers were all very young, and when the Gerry society and Mayor Strong refused permits, the theatre management refused the use of the house.

Station Thief Still at Large.

The police have not yet found the man who stole 6,300 tickets and $22 in cash from the Cortlandt Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad Saturday evening.

SUNDAY PLEASURE SEEKERS

Many Took Advantage of the Summerlike Day to Go Out of Town.

SOME VISITED THE PARKS.

The Bright Sunlight, However, Suddenly Disappeared and Rain Drenched the Spring Hats and Dresses of Many of the Women.

Summer sent a little, fragrant Summer breeze to play about the city yesterday morning, and thousands of happy people yielded willingly to its soft caresses. It was a good little breeze, too, for it didn't keep on the broad avenues or in the parks up town, but wandered down in and out dark, narrow alleys and crooked streets, where warmth and light mean much.

The lower east side was a vivid mass of color yesterday. Down in Mott Street, where the Chinamen live, Chinese donned the softest of silken jackets, purple or pigeon-egg blue, and paid visits to their cousins in Pell or Doyers Street. Mulberry Bend Park was enlivened by every color known. This is where the Italians spend their breathing time, and the women vied with each other in their efforts to harmonize yellow, black, blue, green, and orange in one costume. Thousands of them were there yesterday, with their thousands more happy, ragged children, scurrying about in so many places that the park police well-nigh had chronic nervous prostration.

All Bound Out of Town.

Early in the morning every street leading to a ferry or out of town was thronged with bicyclists off for a day in the country. Smart turnouts moved at a slower pace bound on the same mission or for a drive in the Park. Every park was crowded, but it was Central Park that was a Mecca for the majority.

From earliest morning until late in the afternoon the walks were thronged, while the open ground was dotted with family groups. Secretary William Leary of the Park Board said there were 100,000 people in the Park about 2 o'clock.

The Mall was the point of interest in the afternoon. Sunday afternoon concerts were resumed yesterday, and their popularity was evinced by the multitude that listened to the music. Ernest Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band gave the programme.

Caught in the Storm.

"Old Hundred" was to have been the last number, but it was never reached. While the people were listening to the music the warm wind and the bright sunlight vanished. Clouds swept over the sky and a cold wind from the northeast set in. Then it rained and a great scattering ensued. The deceitful shelter of trees was sought, benches were uptilted, and a rush made for pavilions. But none of these sufficed to save them. From every side were heard lamentations about new Spring hats being "just ruined," or anxious queries as to whether "water will stain."

Some of the quicker-witted sought refuge under the bridges in the cavernous arches. This was the small boy's delight, and he made timid persons shudder by the mysterious noises he made through the echoing vaults. Then they waited for the rain to stop, and when it did not stop, they straggled home one by one. It was dark before some of them had mustered up enough courage to go.

CROWDS AT CONEY ISLAND.

A Threatening Day Does Not Keep a Lot of Visitors Away.

The threatening sky of yesterday afternoon had little apparent effect on the crowds that turn to Coney Island for their Sunday outing as steadily as the needle turns toward the pole. A stiff east wind blew during many hours of the day as if endeavoring to resist the promenaders that took their way to the beach, and combined with the lack of sunshine produced a temperature too cool for bathing, even if the surf had looked calm and inviting. This was a disappointment to some of the bathing pavilion keepers, who had made due preparation for such of the public as wanted a dip in the sea.

The usual shows, concert halls, and tempting games of chance were generously patronized. Some of the vendors of wine, malt, and spirituous liquors mellowed with courtesy under the influence of good customers and decided to stretch a point and waive the necessity of sandwiches for the time being. There were two or three arrests for such offenses, and several for disorderly conduct, but no serious trouble occurred. The private policemen who guarded the doors of the free concert halls, clad in heterogeneous uniforms, had as much to do as the regular officials, for the bystanders were prone to stand without and gaze through windows at the stage performers, rather than enter and subject themselves to the attention of the knights of the tray and apron. "Ware the waiter" was their motto. The blue-coated specials who essayed to clear away these crowds were frequently subjected to emphatic criticism.

The crowds outside the "legitimate" theatres and pay places of amusement were especially thick, and the "barkers" at these points vied with each other in the pungency of their remarks. One man, invested with a spirit of candor, assured his hearers that he was far different from other local showmen, who promised to refund entrance fees to the dissatisfied, for no one who saw his exhibition and didn't like it need hope to get his money back. Another, after an eloquent eulogy of his principal attraction, "La Belle Fatima," in which he begged the audience to "bear in mind that the World's Fair Commissioners presented the little lady with a gold medal, which I hold in my possession at the present moment," warned them, out of the utmost benevolence of heart, to beware of Oriental shows on Coney Island, with one exception.

Many Visitors at Grant's Tomb.

The attendance at Grant's tomb was not as large yesterday as that of the past few Sundays. Late in the afternoon the crowd was largest, and between three and five o'clock, at which last hour the tomb is closed to the public, many visitors passed through the doors. For a short time it was found necessary to form a double line. No stay was permitted, the visitors passing around the opening to the crypt and out by another door. Many people were still trying to get in when the doors were closed for the day.

Throngs at the Aquarium.

Nine thousand persons visited the Aquarium, yesterday. The central tank seems to be the objective point for the majority of visitors, but as the white whales have not arrived yet, they met with disappointment. It appears that two whales were caught, but they were only about six feet long, being calves, and the whalers were notified that they must obtain larger specimens. Hence the delay.

Too Cold at Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., May 30.—The wind was cold and raw here to-day and the four thousand persons who visited the beach hurried away as soon as possible. The General Slocum made two trips and brought down good crowds, but it was too cold for them to remain. The hotels are not doing much business yet and have not fully opened.

Max Smith Was Merciful.

Max Smith, thirty-six years old, of 25 Cedar Street, Jersey City, was playing ball with his children in a lot near his house Saturday afternoon. The ball broke a window in the house of Frederick Hagar, who ran out and knocked Smith down. As he fell his right leg was broken. He was taken to the City Hospital. Hagar was not arrested, as Smith would not make a charge against him.

"All Night Picnics" Denounced.

The Rev. Charles J. Kelly, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, yesterday from the pulpit denounced "all-night picnics." He said they were a curse to civilization and were responsible for the moral ruin of many young persons of both sexes. He warned members of the church to keep away from them and advised parents to see that his warning was obeyed.

AGAINST SPECIAL JURY LAW

The Central Labor Union Makes a Protest and Charges Newspapers with Conspiracy.

DEMANDS THE LAW'S REPEAL

Delegate O'Brien Calls the Attention of the Union to the Sad Condition of the Workmen at the Jerome Park Reservoir.

The Central Labor Union yesterday entered a protest against the special jury law that has just come under its notice by the appointment of H. B. Claflin on the special jury, and it charged the newspapers with conspiracy for having withheld the knowledge of the existence of the law from the public. It will call a mass meeting to demand the repeal of the law.

It was Delegate McGill of the plasterers who offered the resolution that had already been signed by many of the delegates and other labor leaders. It stated that the Legislature of 1806 passed a special jury law to try important criminal cases to be taken out of the ordinary juries, and placed in the hands of special juries from a panel of at least 3,000.

The Special Jury Commissioners, the resolutions continued, were appointed under this law in the Counties of New York and Kings, the only counties in which this law applies, and are now engaged in selecting special jury lists. This law the resolutions designate as suspicious in its nature, having been passed at the suggestion of Justice Barrett, whose decisions have generally been hostile to the rights and interests of labor.

"This law," the resolutions go on to say, "creates a new departure in the judiciary branch of our government by placing the selection and control of special juries and of special jury commissioners in the hands of the judiciary. By exempting from ordinary jury duty the three thousand it so alters the ordinary jury list as to make it less representative of the community at large, and thereby strikes a blow at the jury system. By the qualifications that it prescribes for special jurors it excludes from the special jury list all men of independent mind, and fills it with mere tools for the execution of unjust and tyrannical designs.

Trial by the "Classes."

"A machine has thus been created, for the trial by the classes of questions deeply affecting the liberty and welfare of the masses. This virtual transformation in the form of our government has been effected in secrecy through an apparent conspiracy of silence on the part of the press, as the great majority of the people are ignorant that such a thing has happened."

The resolutions were adopted without any discussion, and a committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting.

Delegate William J. O'Brien then said he wanted to call the attention of the Central Labor Union to the sad condition of the workmen at the Jerome Park Reservoir and the Speedway. The men employed there were made to work ten hours a day for from 90 cents to $1.25. Many of the men lived in stables, and could hardly afford to buy anything more than bread to eat. In fact, he saw several men making a meal on bread alone. Colored people and Italians lived in huts, the interiors of which were filthy and disgusting in the extreme.

Working for a Padrone.

These works, Mr. O'Brien continued, were started to give employment to the thousands of unemployed of this city, but these people have not been benefited at all, for one contractor brought over a large number of colored men from Baltimore, and other contractors brought over Italian laborers from Italy, and these were working under the padrone system.

Later Delegate O'Brien was asked why Inspector of Immigration James McKim had not reported to the Central Labor Union the violations of the foreign contract labor law that came under his notice. Mr. McKim was a delegate to the Central Labor Union and to the Board of Walking Delegates from the carpenters, and it was through the influence of these unions that he was appointed an Immigration Inspector, with the understanding that he was to look after the interests of labor and see that the contract labor law was not violated at Ellis Island, or at least to report such cases when they came under his notice. If Mr. McKim has ever succeeded in enforcing the law he does not seem to have reported to the unions.

Cannot Detect Imported Workmen.

Delegate O'Brien said that the padrone system was so well organized that under the law as it stood at present it was impossible to detect imported workmen. They were well posted by the steamship companies as to what answers to give to the questions that would be asked them at Ellis Island, and the agents of the padrones in Italy supplied the men with sufficient money to show the Ellis Island authorities that they were not paupers. This money was paid back to the padrones when the men landed.

The President of the National Association of Meat Cutters and Butchers of North America asked the aid of the Central Labor Union to bring about an understanding between the Bohemian Butchers' Union and Meat Cutters' Union No. 15. The members of both were shop butchers, who cut dressed meat in butchers' stores.

The National Union, Mr. Hall said, was organized last year at a convention held in Cincinnati. There were no delegates from New York, and the officers of the National Union wrote to the Bohemian Butchers' Union, the only one of that trade in this city, but received no answer. Then they sent an organizer to New York, whom the Bohemians ignored, because they would have only Bohemians in their union. Then he organized another union, No. 15, and there was now a deadly feud between the two unions. He believed that if all the cutters in New York would unite they could improve their condition, as they now worked sixteen hours a day for very low wages.

Called Them Fakirs.

Delegate Johnston of the musicians said that the Bohemian newspaper that was championing the cause of the Bohemian butchers had called the miscellaneous section a lot of fakirs, in the pay of somebody.

Mr. Johnston remarked that he did not mind being called a fakir, but he was not in anybody's pay.

Delegate Daniel Harris said that a Troy collar and cuff manufacturing firm whose girls have been on strike for two weeks had sent the work to New York, and he moved that the New York firm that is now doing the work be requested to cease doing so. The Secretary was directed to write to the New York manufacturer.

A letter was received from Controller Fitch in reply to charges made by the Central Labor Union that the California Asphalt Company, which is doing work for the city, was paying its men low wages and making them work ten hours a day. Mr. Fitch said that he had written to the company, calling its attention to the matter, and would try to get an answer from it.

STRIKERS HOLD MEETINGS.

They Discuss All Their Plans of Fight for This Week.

The striking clothing makers held meetings in various halls, discussing their plans of fight for this week, and the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors met at Walhalla Hall and sent out pickets to watch all the contractors' shops that are on strike.

The contractors did not open their shops yesterday, and said they would give the men one day more time.

Leader Schoenfeld was so exhausted by his hard work and long vigils since the strike began that he slept quite late yesterday. In speaking of the boast of the contractors that they would open their shops to-day and stampede the union men, Schoenfeld said: "I have no fears as to the result. This boasting on the part of the contractors is mere bluff. All the shops have, in fact, been open since they were struck, and if there was any danger of the men stampeding they would have done so before now, because the contractors would have taken them on the old terms at any time."

In regard to a report about arbitration having been suggested to end the strike, Schoenfeld said there was nothing to arbitrate. The men had to strike or continue to work under the old conditions and starve in misery. The tailors were determined, and they would show their spirit at the mass meeting at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

When Schoenfeld was asked what precautions had been taken to prevent the Anarchists from capturing the tailors' meetings and causing trouble, he said that no Anarchists would be allowed to speak at any meetings.

HEBREW TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Closing Exercises of an Institution Where Girls of the Slums Get Helpful Training.

Bright-faced and tidily dressed girls from the slums took an intelligent part in a programme of songs and recitations which formed the closing exercises of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls yesterday afternoon in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Addresses were given by School Commissioner Jacob W. Mack and Simon Wolf of Washington, and later in the afternoon the rite of confirmation was administered to a class of eleven candidates.

Situated at 267 Henry Street, the school does a salutary work in teaching the girls of the neighborhood in technical and practical lines. Besides the rudiments of the ordinary public-school education, stenography and typewriting, dressmaking, millinery, cooking and progressive housework, and bookkeeping are some of the lines in which instruction is imparted. Connected with the school is also a Sunday school which has several hundred pupils.

The graduating class of the school numbered twenty-eight. Those who were included in the manual training course had made the costumes they wore, and the gowns were as pretty and attractive as those worn by their companions. The mothers and friends of the young students attended in force, and seated on the platform with Mrs. M. D. Louis, President of the Hebrew Technical School, who presided, were many friends of the charity and of public education.

Recitations, hymns, and prayers, in which the element of patriotism was predominant, formed an interesting programme. Miss May Weiner read an essay on "Shakespeare's Delineation of the Jew," and other pupils read or recited.

School Commissioner Mack, in his address to the pupils, endeavored to impress on their minds that this was a great country, where one man was as good as another. He spoke enthusiastically of the training of the perceptive faculties, such as is gained by a technical education. He referred to the introduction of manual training into the general public-school system, and said he hoped for a time when technical training would be obligatory. He also rendered a high tribute to the work of Peter Cooper and asked the pupils to keep alive his memory. Concluding, he said: "Remember that leaving off school is not to leave off learning. It is only the beginning of a professional and moral life."

Mr. Wolf spoke of the value of the work done by the school. He also lauded the name of Baron Hirsch, and referred to him as one of the princes of the earth.

Awards were made by Mrs. Louis to a number of girls who had shown superior merit. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman administered the rite of confirmation, and benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell.

An exhibition of the work of the pupils of the school was given in one corner of the temple. Examples of plain and fancy sewing, dressmaking, and hat trimming were displayed, as well as specimens of free-hand drawing. Miss Emily M. Opper is Superintendent of the school.

CHARLES SCHRAGGE HELD.

The Lad Who Shot Young Schmittberger Put Under Bonds.

Charles Schragge, the lad who shot young Max Schmittberger last Wednesday at the Dominican Fair, was arraigned at Yorkville Court yesterday morning.

Police Captain Schmittberger, accompanied by his counsel, Thomas G. Fennel, appeared against him. He said he had no desire to needlessly prosecute Schragge, but he proposed to vindicate his boy from the accusation of carelessness, which had been made against him

Magistrate Crane held Schragge in $3,000 bail to await the result of the wounded boy's injuries.

At Mount Sinai Hospital at midnight the physicians reported Schmittberger's condition as improved.

PEELINGS FELL INTO THE STREET

Graham Wouldn't Pick Them Up, and He Was Arrested.

Charles Graham, fifty years old, of 622 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, was fined $2 yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court for violation of a corporation ordinance.

Graham bought some oranges from a push-cart vendor in Stanton Street Saturday night and began eating the fruit as he proceeded down the street. He left a lot of orange peelings in his wake.

Patrolman Mohr of the Eldridge Street Station followed the trail until he came upon Graham, whom he ordered to gather up the peelings.

Graham claimed that on account of impaired eyesight he could see no peelings. He was locked up.

A WATER JACKET BURST.

It Frightened Tenants and Wrecked Windows in Waverley Place.

The bursting of a water jacket around a small stove used for heating water almost caused a panic among the tenants of the apartment house 106 Waverley Place yesterday morning. The stove, which was situated in the boiler room at the rear end of the basement of the building, was put into use for heating water by the colored janitor, John Jackson.

Jackson was about to put more coal on the fire, and his wife was standing close beside him, when they were both hurled backward by the shock of an explosion, and were blinded by a mass of flying plaster, wood, and iron which filled the room. Half stunned, they made their way out of the basement. Both were bleeding from wounds in the face, although neither was seriously hurt.

Many windows in the building were shattered by the explosion. It was thought for a time that a bomb had been thrown into the stove along with the coal, but officers from the Bureau of Combustibles found the trouble was caused by the imperfect circulation of water in the jacket.

Had an Unsigned Banknote.

Allan Kennedy of 510 East Twenty-third Street was held in $300 bail for trial yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court, charged with passing a counterfeit bill. Joseph Cohen, who keeps a soda-water stand at Roosevelt Street and Park Row, complained that Kennedy had tendered a two-dollar bill Saturday night in payment for 10 cents' worth of goods and had received change before the suspicious appearance of the bill was noticed. It was found to bear the name of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of New Orleans, but was not signed or dated. Kennedy offered no explanation other than that he was drunk.

Carelessness Caused Explosion.

Albert Derigo of 422 Adams Street, Hoboken, found his room filled with gas at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He lighted a match, and an explosion followed, but no damage was done. Investigation showed that Derigo had removed the cap of one of the gas jets for the purpose of repairing it and had forgotten to put it on again. When the gas was turned on by the janitor the room became filled with gas.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Put off till to-morrow what you can't do to-day; we are closed to-day.

Clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DR. JAEGER'S

SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM CO.

Spring and Summer Weights.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, GOLF AND BICYCLE OUTFITS, TAFFETA SPORTING SHIRTS, LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, STEAMER RUGS, ETC.

MAIN RETAIL STORE:
16 West 23d Street.

THE LAW AS TO PRIMARIES

Provisions of an Amendment to the Penal Code Passed in the Recent Legislative Session.

ACTS THAT ARE MISDEMEANORS

Fraud and Bribery Among the Things Severely Punishable—Fines and Imprisonment—Law Applies to Caucuses and Conventions.

ALBANY, May 30.—The new law in relation to primaries and political conventions is Chapter 255 of the Laws of 1897, and is of particular interest because of the approaching caucuses and conventions to be held in the different Assembly Districts and in the Greater New York territory. It reads as an amendment to the Penal Code, Section 41, and makes a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, of these acts:

Voting or attempting to vote at a political caucus, primary, or convention without being entitled to do so.

By bribery, menace, or other corrupt means, directly or indirectly, attempting to influence the vote of any person entitled to vote at such caucus, primary, or convention, or obstructing such person in voting or preventing him from voting thereat.

Fraudulently or wrongfully doing any act tending to affect the result of an election at such caucus, primary, or convention.

Willful omission, refusal, or neglect of an officer, teller, or canvasser to do any act required by the election law, or refusal to permit any person to do any act authorized thereby, or the making or attempt to make any false canvass of the ballots cast at caucus, primary, or convention, or statement of the result of a canvass of the ballots cast thereat.

Inducing or attempting to induce any officer, teller, or canvasser of such caucus, primary, or convention to do any act in violation of his duty.

Directly or indirectly, "by himself or through any other person," paying, or offering to pay, money or other valuable thing to any person to induce any voter or voters to vote or refrain from voting at caucus, primary, or convention for any particular person or persons.

Directly or indirectly, "by himself or through any other person," receiving money or other valuable thing, before, at, or after such caucus, primary, or convention, for voting, or refraining from voting, for or against any person at such caucus, primary, or convention.

The law further provides that any person who causes his name to be placed upon any list or register of voters in more than one election district for the same election or upon a list or register of voters knowing that he will not be a qualified voter in the district at the election for which such list or register is made, or who causes his name to be placed upon the rolls of a party organization of one party while his name is by his consent or procurement upon the rolls of a party organization of another party, or aids or abets any such act, is punishable by a fine of $500 and imprisonment for not more than five years.

CONFERENCE ON ENGLISH.

It Will Be Opened in the New York University Building.

A conference on "The Study of English" will be opened at 11 o'clock this morning in the law rooms of the New York University Building, Washington Square East, by a number of university professors and others. The matter of the continuance or modification of the system now in use in United States colleges in respect to English requirements will be discussed, the conference having been called principally for this purpose. There will be a public hearing at the first session, and it is expected that in the discussion the Board of Regents will be represented by Melvil W. Dewey, the New York State educational system by Superintendent of Instruction Skinner, the pedagogic interests by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, the National Association by Principal Nightingale of Chicago, the High Schools by Principal Wight of Philadelphia, and the Board of Education by Commissioner Henry W. Taft.

The members of the conference will be: C. T. Winchester, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Albert S. Cook, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; L. R. Briggs, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., who have been appointed by the Commission of Colleges in New England on Entrance Examinations; F. H. Stoddard, New York University, New York City; G. R. Carpenter, Columbia University, New York City; Wilson Farrand, Newark Academy, Newark, N. J., appointed by the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland; Frank A. Hill, State House, Boston, Mass.; S. A. Thurber, 13 Westminster Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.; M. A. Jordan, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., appointed by the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools; Fred N. Scott, Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich.; C. N. French, Hyde Park High School, Chicago, Ill.; W. W. Cressy, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, appointed by the North Central Association of Teachers of English; W. M. Baskervill, Vanderbilt University, Nasnville, Tenn.; J. B. Henneman, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; Edwin Mims, 67 Eddy Street, Ithaca, N. Y., appointed by the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States.

New Knights of Columbus.

One hundred and thirty-five persons were initiated into the Order of the Knights of Columbus, in Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. The affair was held under the auspices of Washington Council, No. 132, of the order. The ceremonies commenced at 2 o'clock, and were held in Masonic Temple, Grand, corner of Havemeyer Street. Delegates from many of the councils of the order in New York and Brooklyn were present. Arthur S. Sommers, Civil Service Commissioner of Brooklyn, is the Chief Knight of Washington Council.

AMUSEMENTS.

EDEN MUSEE.
TO-DAY.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR DECORATION DAY.
WORLD IN WAX.
HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
NEW VIEWS ON THE
CINEMATOGRAPH
Every hour from 1 to 5 and 8 to 10.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.
DECORATION DAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
THE GREAT GAUTIER.
Mathews & Bulger—Sisters Hawthorne—Maude Raymond—Marshall & Nelson—Sisters Nichols—The De Filippes. Together with
WILLIAMS & WALKER.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every evening, 8:10. MATINEES WED. & SAT.
The Circus Girl
"MERRIEST PLAY INTO... Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Herbert Gresham, 6th Week Crowded Houses!

LYCEUM at 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d St. Matinée Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Positively last week.
50th Time, Tues., June 1. Souvenirs.
Mysterious Mr. Bugle,
with ANNIE RUSSELL and JOSEPH HOLLAND.

WEBER & FIELDS'
Music Hall, B'way & 29th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
LAST WEEK OF
MR. NEW YORK, ESQ.
McIntyre & Heath, Will H. Fox, Beaumonts.

ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL.
66th St. & Columbus Av. Adm. 25c. Reds., 50c.
THIS WEEK TRULY SHUTTUCK LANE SISTERS; 20 OTHERS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, 38th St. & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"A Real Round of Pleasure."—Herald.
A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th